# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 75 PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.



## THE CHOLERA

**Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.**

*NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.*

**There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.**

THE CHOLERA

defective vitalization of the *blood*, and when the blood loses its

LIFE GIVING POWER,

it causes relaxation of the contractile powers of the *blood vessels* of the *body*, and the intestines open their myriad *blood vessels*, and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE,

And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASE, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorder that grow and rankle in the blood.

Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum, and prison, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, "*That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this inestimable attribute that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*"

TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.

For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Principal Depot. HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 3 14


## THE VETO MESSAGE.

**Its Reception in the Senate—Exciting and Curious Scenes.**

*Special Despatch to the New York Herald.*

WASHINGTON, March 27—This has been one of the most exciting days yet experienced during the present session of the Senate. The interest manifested in the Stockton case and the anticipation of the President's veto of the Civil Rights bill attracted a crowded attendance, not only in the galleries, but also a large representation of distinguished gentlemen on the floor.

As early as half-past 11 o'clock fully one-half of the seats in the galleries were already filled, and by the time the Senate was called to order there was little room left for the large numbers continuing to arrive. By 1 o'clock several of the doors in the galleries were closed and the admission of visitors shut off.

During the morning hour a bill was introduced by Senator Doolittle, which, it is said, covers the whole ground taken by the President on the important question now agitating the country. Senator Stewart also brought in a bill as a substitute to the one he introduced some days ago.

At 1 o'clock the Stockton case came up, and a great effort was made by the gentleman's friends to effect a postponement. During this controversy, at a quarter past 1, a message from the President of the United States was announced. This information prompted a general leaning forward in the galleries, and a sudden stillness pervaded the whole chamber. Every one listened with the utmost eagerness to catch the words of the bearer of the message. Colonel Moore, Private Secretary to Mr. Johnson, in a loud voice, announced to the Senate that the President of the United States returned the bill protecting citizens in their civil rights, with his objections thereto in writing. As might be expected—the impression having been previously formed in the public mind that the bill would be vetoed—nobody appeared much surprised, though there was an ardent curiosity to hear the objections. The curious, however, were doomed to a serious delay. No sooner was the message received by the Speaker than the conflict on the postponement of the Stockton case was resumed, and when pushed to a vote was lost. Mr. Stockton himself now took the floor and consumed two hours and a half in reading his argument in vindication of his claims to his seat. During this speech the arrival of the veto came to the ears of the members of the House of Representatives and attracted a large attendance upon the floor of the Senate. After waiting about an hour a member came in, privately announcing some unlooked for operations in the other end of the building, when a general stampede of members took place to look after their own interests. When Mr. Stockton took his seat a cross-fire of amendments and motions to postpone came up and were fiercely contested, resulting in the passage of the amendment excluding Mr. Stockton, owing to the dodging of Mr. Stewart. It was now five o'clock, and still further efforts were made to renew the discussion, but without avail. Several members here moved to adjourn, but the will of the Senate was to the contrary.

The reading of the President's objections to the Civil Rights bill was now in order, and the Message was listened to with evident interest. After the conclusion of the reading, the radicals were for pushing a vote on the question of passing the bill over the veto, and for a time affairs looked stormy, but the elements of opposition were soon dispelled when it was understood that Senators Grimes and Kirkwood, overcome by the irresistible attacks of the inner man, had gone off to dinner. The further consideration of the question was therefore postponed until to-morrow.

After the adjournment of the House of Representatives a large number of members again made their appearance. Among these we noticed Messrs Washburne, Thad. Stevens, Roscoe Conxling, Stillwell, Bingham, and Eggleston, Generals "Baldy" Smith and Grierson, Hon. J. P. Campbell, Mr. Romero, Mexican Minister; Colonel Bassloff, Danish Minister; Sir Frederick Bruce, English Minister; Freeman Clarke, Judge Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court; and Major Morrow were also present.

The radicals are exceeding sanguine of being able to pass the Civil Rights bill over the veto. They claim that they could have accomplished that result to-night if Senators Grimes and Kirkwood had not left the Senate. Their absenting themselves was the cause of the adjournment. They claim to have made converts of both Senator Stewart and Senator Willey of West Virginia. If, however, it is found to-morrow that they have not votes enough to override the veto, the question will be postponed until New Jersey elects a Senator and Vermont also sends one in the place of Foot, who can hardly live to-night out. It is also claimed that Colorado will be admitted on a pledge of the Senators to go against the President. Thus it will be seen that they are determined not to miss this time, but to make the breach between them and the President complete. There is little doubt but that they will be able to carry their point, especially in the absence of both Dixon and Wright from sickness. Stewart is sure to vote with the radicals; but Willey is claimed by both sides, as is also Lane, of Kansas. The chances are exceedingly thin for sustaining the veto in the Senate. Senators Wilson and Trumbull are sanguine of success. The former declares that hereafter a two-thirds vote in the Senate is sure against the President on all questions. He openly asserts that they will make war against the President now, and that they have finally reached a point that he has claimed for the last six months they must come to. The friends of the President seem to apprehend no fears of the result of the vote; but they evidently do not understand the work that has been done by the radicals to win over those Republicans who voted to sustain the former veto. While they have been active the President has retained their allies in his Cabinet and other offices, and has done nothing to strengthen the hands of those who stood by him on the Freedmen's Bureau veto. This has disheartened some of his former supporters, and given the radicals the very weapons which have enabled them to influence the votes of some of the wavering Senators. This shows the folly of retaining opponents to his policy in his Cabinet. It is reported that four members of the Cabinet are against the veto—Secretaries Denison, Stanton, Harlan, and Speed—and that Seward, McCulloch, and Welles approve it.

Senator Sumner was rushing around the city excitedly this evening, and made himself well nigh ubiquitous. Within an hour or so he was at Senator Morgan's, the uptown hotels, and the National Hotel, besides being passed and repassed several times on Pennsylvania avenue. To avoid the White House appeared to be his first desire, and rapid locomotion the second. Canvassing for to-morrow's vote was the reason generally assigned for his unwonted haste.

THE LEGAL PORTION OF THE MESSAGE.

The statement published to the effect that Hon. Henry Stanberry, of Ohio, at the instance of the President, prepared that part of the veto message embracing the legal objections to the Civil Rights bill, has its foundation only in the fact that Mr. Stanberry, in company with friends, called on Thursday evening last, just before his departure for the West, to pay his respects to the President, and the conversation happening to turn upon the Civil Rights bill, Mr. Johnson requested Mr. Stanberry to state his legal opinion of its provisions, which request Mr. Stanberry promptly complied with. And it may be added that the President has, on this subject, availed himself of the opinion of other lawyers of equal eminence and like ability, so that the veto message is abundantly fortified by the best legal talent in the country.

### The Connecticut Election.

WHO PRESIDENT JOHNSON IS FOR—WHOEVER SUPPORTS HIS POLICY—WHO SUPPORTS IT? ENGLISH. WHO OPPOSES IT? HAWLEY.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—President Johnson has to-day clearly defined his position in regard to the election in Connecticut, and no one will now be at a loss to know which candidate has his sympathies. In reply to a telegram which he received from the East, he uses this plain and unequivocal language:—"In reference to the elections in Connecticut or elsewhere, I am for the candidate who is for the general policy and the specific measures promulgated in my annual message, veto message, speech of 22d of February, and the veto message sent in to-day. There can be no mistake in this, I presume. It is known, or can be ascertained, what candidates favor or oppose my policy or measures as promulgated to the country."—*N. Y. World.*

—The London *Orchestra* says that "the success of *D'Africaine* is very much contested in St. Petersburg, and when success is contested it may be put down as very small. At best it is but a '*succes de curiosite.*'" Here is at least an instance where Russian and American tastes do not agree.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Strong, Read, and Agnew.—The following important opinion of the Supreme Court, deciding that a party depositing in bank a check, with knowledge of the fact that the drawers of the check had, at the time, no funds there to meet it, is guilty of assisting in a fraud, and cannot hold the bank responsible on a credit given his account on the deposit of the check:—

*Peterson & Co. vs. The Union National Bank. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia.*

Opinion of the Court, by Strong, J.

That the check of Stamford & Houston was not actually paid, is a conceded fact. No more is claimed than that the bank paid it, in legal effect, by charging it to the drawers, and crediting its amount to the plaintiffs. But what of that? Surely it needs no argument to prove that the plaintiffs can retain no credit obtained by their fraud. The drawing a check upon a bank in which the drawer has no funds, and uttering it, is a fraud. It amounts to a false affirmation that the money is there to meet it. Hence it is a deceit, practised upon any person to whom the check may be negotiated, and equally upon the bank upon which it may be drawn. It is manifestly impossible for the officers of a bank to keep ever in memory the state of each depositor's account. To a certain extent confidence is reposed in the depositor that he will not present for payment a check which he has not provided funds to meet, and the abuse of that confidence is dishonest. It is not easy to see how it is less dishonest in the holder of a check drawn by another to present it for payment, when he knows that the drawer has no funds in bank to meet it. His knowledge makes him a party to the fraud of the drawer, and he becomes a willing assistant therein.

It was therefore a most important inquiry in this case whether the plaintiffs, at the time when they sent the check to the bank to be credited to their account, knew that Stamford & Houston, the drawers, had no funds to meet it. If they had such knowledge they made themselves parties to the false affirmation of the drawers, and thus secured the credit which they seek now to enforce. And we are of opinion that the case was correctly submitted to the jury. The evidence was that the check was presented after one o'clock, and there was very considerable evidence that before that hour the plaintiffs had been informed that the drawers would not make the check good. It would then have been gross error had the Court directed a verdict for the plaintiffs, or refused to submit to the jury the question whether the check was fraudulently presented, that is presented with knowledge that Stamford & Houston had no funds in bank to meet it, knowledge withheld from the officers of the bank. The principal case relied upon by the plaintiffs (Levy vs. The Bank, 4 Dal. 236, and 1 Bin. 36) is distinguished from the present by the very important fact that the depositor there was ignorant of the worthlessness of the check when deposited, and obtained a credit for its amount.

We hold, then, that the exceptions taken to the charge of the learned President of the District Court are all unfounded. And so are the exceptions to the admission and rejection of evidence. They are all unimportant, except the first; and that will appear, from what has been said, to be unsustained. It certainly was a material fact that the deposit of the check was not made until after the plaintiffs had been informed that one of the drawers had gone away, and that the check could not be met.

The second, third, fourth, and fifth assignments of error may be dismissed with the remark that they are immaterial. Even if there was error in the rulings of the Court referred to, which we do not admit, it was entirely harmless.

The judgment is affirmed.

## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

**Gold Stocks—Markets—The New Jersey Senator—Arrest of the $1,500,000 Bond Burglar—Reward, $250,000—Important Local and Legal Items.**

*Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, March 28—Gold opens this morning at 127½. Money is easy at 5@6 per cent. Government stocks are active and firmer under encouraging advices from Europe. There is a better feeling in commercial circles to-day in consequence of the advance in gold. There is an improved inquiry for produce and merchandise, and prices are irregular. Freights are brisk.

The market for beef cattle was controlled entirely by the sellers this week, who, as a matter of course, had everything their own way. The supply was deficient, while under the favorable turn in the weather the demand was more active. These facts were taken advantage of by the sellers, who put up their prices fully two cents a pound, the average being from 13 to 19, at with occasional sales at more extreme rates. The bulk of the offerings, which were ordinary, sold at 16 to 18c. Milch cows were dull but unchanged. Veals were active at 10 to 15c. Sheep and lambs were at $4 75@10 00. Hogs were scarce, active, and higher, ranging from 10½ to 11¼c. The total receipts were 3389 beeves, 716 veals, 17,161 sheep and lambs, and 5180.

The Hon. A. G. Cattell, of Camden, is already mentioned here as the successor to the Hon. John P. Stockton in the United States Senate.

United States Marshal Murray, of this city, received information about a week since that the parties engaged in the robbery of a million and a half of bonds from the office of Mr. R. G. Lord, in Wall street were in the city of New York, and that they would leave for Boston, Mass., that night. Acting upon this information he detailed two of his detectives, who, acting in conjunction with an operative of the secret service division of the Treasury Department, followed them on the evening train to Boston.

Just before arriving at the latter city the principal in the affair left the cars, followed closely by the detectives. He made his way to the city by private conveyance, and from thence took the cars for Newburyport, Mass., where he was taken into custody. The results accruing from this arrest have not yet transpired. Several rumors prevailed yesterday, one of which was that the thief and bonds had been returned to this city. This, we are assured from good authority, is not true. It is probable, however, that they are on their way here, and that further particulars relative to the manner in which the case has been worked up may transpire to-day. The reward in this case, it is said, foots up to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the largest ever offered in this country for the recovery of stolen property.

A verdict of $3823 11 was rendered yesterday in the Supreme Court, Part III, held by Justice Mason, against the Hope Fire Insurance Company of Providence, R. I. The plaintiff in the suit is Ira Yeamans, Jr. He, with others, owned a flouring mill in Washington street, this city, extending through to Greenwich. He had the mill, machinery, fixtures, etc., insured in eight or nine different companies. About the last of October, 1864, the property was destroyed by fire. The other companies compromised, and together paid about $40,000. This company, thinking they had a good defense, contested the matter in Court, with the result as above stated.

A final disposition will be made in the cases of the alleged distillery frauds to-day, in accordance with section 68 of the internal revenue laws, which specifies that proceedings to enforce the penalties shall be commenced within twenty days after the salaries have been made.

William F. Rogers, master of the ship *Garibaldi*, was charged yesterday before Commissioner Osborn with having, while on a voyage from San Francisco to New York, assaulted William Armboldt, the cook, by striking him several blows on the face, and knocking him down. The case has been postponed for further examination.

An action by Sheriff Kelly against Riera & Thebaud, agents of the "Compania Espanola de Alumbrado de Gaz," was concluded in the Superior Court yesterday, Judge Garvin presiding. The company, it appeared, were indebted to Mr. Hoge, a merchant of this city, and funds to pay bonds issued by the company were sent to defendants, who advertised for as bondholders to present their claims. Mr. Hoge had the bonds attached; but Riera & Thebaud refused to give up the money in their possession. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, under directions of Judge Garvin.

## CANADA.

*Shooting of a Volunteer Officer by Supposed Fenians—Aid for the Families of Volunteers, Etc.*

TORONTO, C. W., March 27.—Universal quiet reigns in all parts of Canada, and no rumors are afloat. The volunteers are still drilling in the interior and guarding the frontier.

A volunteer officer in Montreal was yesterday fired upon and wounded, it is supposed by Fenians.

Night attacks upon mounted police are very frequent.

—The death-rate of women is greater than that of men in Scotland.

# THIRD EDITION

## OBITUARY.

**Death of the Hon. Solomon Foot, Senator from Vermont, at Washington, This Morning.**

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Senator Foot, of Vermont, died this morning at 9 o'clock.

**Sketch of the Hon. Solomon Foot.**

Solomon Foot was born at Cornwall, Addison county, Vermont, November 11, 1802, and graduated at Middleburg College, in his native State, in 1826. He was employed as an instructor in various schools and academies until 1831, when, having studied law, he was admitted to the bar in the town of his residence, Rutland.

He was sent to the State Legislature for three consecutive years from 1833, and in 1847. He was Speaker of the House for his last three years. In 1835 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and was elected to Congress in 1842 and 1844. At the close of the last term, declining re-election, he renewed his profession, but was chosen to the United States Senate in 1850, 1856, and 1862. He was also President of the Brunswick and Florida Railroad Company, of Georgia.

Mr. Foot deserves the credit of having cultivated his natural powers to their extremest extent. He became a lawyer of more than ordinary power, and a politician of great influence. Originally he was a Whig, but moved from the party in the dissensions and disputes of the compromise. Since then he has affiliated with the Republican and Constitutional Union parties, and has done whatever lay in his power to give them strength and supremacy.

Mr. Foot's character was rather deliberative and judicial than argumentative. He was more a judge than a lawyer, and though strong in his feelings and decided in his advocacy, he rather came in to support preconceived measures than advanced to inaugurate them. He was an able, unflinching Unionist in dark days, and his loss will be severely felt throughout the length and breadth of the United States. His patriotism, clear judgment, and high social qualities will be long remembered by those who have had the honor to associate with him in the Senate.

## A Serious Collision on the Ohio River.

### Two Monitors versus a Fleet of Coal Boats.

CAIRO, March 27.—The tow-boat *Hercules*, with twelve loaded coal-boats, while coming down the Ohio river at 4 o'clock this morning, ran against the monitor *Tippecanoe*, anchored opposite the city, breaking the cabin of that vessel, and causing it to drift against the monitor *Oneata*. The latter's iron ram was bent several inches out of line, and she was forced from her moorings. Both monitors floated some distance below the city before they could be stopped.

It is not definitely known how many coal boats were lost, as the *Hercules* collected those still afloat, and proceeded on her voyage, but it is believed eight were lost.

Three steamers have previously been wrecked on these monitors, and the steamboat men loudly demand their removal.

## FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

**General Bradley T. Johnson before a United States Judge on Charge of Treason—The Effect of the President's Veto in Baltimore.**

*Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Bradley T. Johnson, Rebel General, was arrested here yesterday, and taken before Judge Giles, of the United States Circuit Court, on a previous indictment for treason. He was held under $20,000 bail for further investigation, and gave the required security.

The *American* condemns the President's veto, and thinks these great questions must now go to the people; that nine-tenths of the Union party do not agree with him. The *Commercial* adopts the Washington *Star's* opinion. The *Sun* quietly approves. The *Gazette* rejoices. As a general thing the veto produces no special sensation here.

**From the Pacific.**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The delegates to the Oregon Union State Convention from Portland have been instructed to urge the nomination of Mr. Soulkey for Congress.

Great excitement has been created at Victoria by the report of the discovery of a ledge of well-defined gold-bearing rock of great richness, fifty feet in width, within fifteen miles of the town.

A sharp shock of earthquake was recently experienced at Helena, Montana.

A regiment of mounted volunteers was going to the rescue of the citizens at Fort Benson, who were threatened by savages.

Mining stocks are weak. Ophir, $760; Alpha, $430; Imperial, $126; Savage, $1060; Bullion, $115; Yellow Jacket, $805; Hale and Norcross, $950; Belcher, $305; Chollar Potosi, $416; Empire Mill, $215. Legal tenders, 80½.

Arrived, ship *Carlisle*, from Liverpool.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

**An Insurance Company in Danger.**

NEW YORK, March 28.—A rumor was current yesterday that the Directors of the Brevoort Fire Insurance Company held a meeting for the purpose of passing judgment upon the fate of that institution. No details are given, and the result of the meeting did not transpire. The finances of the company have recently suffered heavily by accidental fires in this city.

**Arrival of the "Bremen."**

NEW YORK, March 28.—The steamship *Bremen* arrived at this port last night. Her advices have been anticipated.

## WASHINGTON.

*Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, March 28.

**The Central Pacific Road.**

An officer of the Central Pacific Railroad, now being constructed from Sacramento City, Cal., east to Great Salt Lake City, represents the work as being vigorously prosecuted. Fifty miles of the road have already been completed, and it is the intention of the company to largely increase their force of employes in the spring, in order to complete the work to Salt Lake as speedily as possible.

**Change of Issue.**

The National *Republican* of this city will, on and after Monday next, be issued as a morning, instead of an evening paper, in an enlarged form, with new type, and other improvements, as the organ of the Administration, and in support of the National Union Party, as it claims.

**Clarke Again.**

The Hon. Freeman Clarke, Controller of the Currency, is preparing a letter in reply to Treasurer Spinner, which will shortly be given to the public.

**The Belgian Embassy.**

It is insinuated in Court circles that the Belgian Embassy was, after all, sent here with a strong squint towards producing friendly feeling for the young King's brother in Mexico—Maximilian.

**Louisiana Affairs.**

The contest over Louisiana offices is becoming more earnest and complicated every day. Two nominations lately made by the President for New Orleans have been rejected by the Senate. The Union men of Louisiana now desire the removal of Cuthbert Bullitt, United States Marshal, and allege, among other things, that he has gone over to the Copperheads. The Maine delegation have recommended for the position Captain B. Packard, who served in a Maine regiment under General Butler, who has since resided in New Orleans. Late news from New Orleans has been received. General Canby has relieved the temporary Mayor, Mr. Rozier, and allowed the President of the Board of Aldermen, George Clark, to act as Mayor. Mr. Clark was elected to the Secession Convention as a co-operationist, but signed the ordinance of secession, and went into the Rebellion as Captain of the Continental Guards. The complaints from New Orleans against General Canby are numerous.

**The Brooks Contest.**

Representative Dawes expects to call up the Brooks contested election case either to-morrow or Friday.

## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

**Senate.**

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Sumner rose and said:—

Mr. President, a great bereavement has fallen upon the Senate. Mr. Foot, a Senator of Vermont, one of our most honored associates, and the oldest among us in continuous service, died this morning at 8 o'clock. He has passed from this scene of duty and honor. In the presence of such a sorrow it seems better that public business should be suspended in this chamber to-day.

Accordingly I shall make a motion which I believe will have the sympathetic concurrence of the Senate. I make it in the absence of the surviving Senator of Vermont, who is now necessarily engaged in attendance upon the family of the deceased, and after consultation with him. I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was carried, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

**The Great Bond Robbery—Arrest of the Principal.**

NEW YORK, March 28.—The alleged principal in the great bond robbery of $1,500,000 from R. G. Lord has been apprehended. Information reached United States Marshal Murray, a few days since, that the persons implicated were about to leave for Boston. They were watched and followed, and the supposed principal was captured on his arrival at Newburyport, Mass. It has not yet transpired whether the missing bonds have been recovered; but little doubt is felt that they have.

**Movements of Cunard Steamers.**

HALIFAX, March 28.—The royal mail steamer *China* sailed at 6 o'clock for Boston.

BOSTON, March 28.—The steamship *Africa* sailed to-day for Liverpool. She took out no specie.

**Fire in Reading.**

READING, March 28.—The Ashland Wadding mill in this city, owned by George S. Jenkins, was partially destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock this morning.

The loss, which is estimated at $10,000, is fully covered by insurance.

## TEXAS CONVENTION.

**Belligerent Rebels in the Convention—They Declare the Fighting Not Over Yet—The Unionists Going Home in Disgust.**

AUSTIN, March 12.—In the Constitutional Convention, on the 8th instant, the debate on the repeal of the Ordinance of Secession brought forward Messrs. Waul, Ireland, and Runnells, three unpardoned Rebel generals, each of whom maintained that the State had a right to secede in 1861. In a speech made by Waul he declared that the people of Texas had been marching to such other music of late that they would not submit to everything that was asked of them. Mr. Ireland also remarked that they (the Rebels) would have to gird on their swords and go to the assistance of President Johnson. Many of the Union delegates are getting sick and tired of the proceedings, and are leaving in disgust. There are prospects of a general smash-up in the Convention before long.

—Labor is wanted in Minnesota. A Minnesota paper says that capital, ready and anxious for employment; enterprise, chafing under the restraints imposed by the lack of labor; projected measures, abandoned only for want of mechanical skill and muscle, are everywhere seen. It adds that Minneapolis needs and would give immediate and remunerative wages to at least five hundred additional mechanics.

—A remarkable tusk or horn, measuring ten feet two inches in length and twenty-two inches in circumference at the thickest part, has been found ten feet below the surface in excavating for gravel for the Spalding and March Railway in England, at the pits of Deeping St. James. It is in a good state of preservation. It is believed to be the tusk of a mammoth, many specimens of which have been found at various times in different parts of England.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, March 28, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull and unsettled this morning, with the exception of Government bonds which continue in good demand at a further advance. 7·30s sold at 100@100¼, a slight advance, and 6s of 1881 at 105. 103¾ was bid for 5·20s, and 91¼ for 10·40s. City loans are in fair demand, with sales of the new issue at 91¾@92, and old do. at 87½.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Catawissa common sold for 27@27½, the latter rate an advance of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55½, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 119¾@120, no change; Norristown at 52; Northern Central 44¼, no change; Reading at 50½, a slight decline; and Lehigh Valley at 62½, no change; 29 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 54½ for Minehill; 35½ for North Pennsylvania; 28 for Catawissa preferred; and 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue very dull, and we hear of no sales. 70 was bid for Second and Third; 42 for Fifth and Sixth; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 41 for Hestonville; 25 for Girard College; and 28½ for Union.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices. 206 was bid for North America; 124 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28 for Mechanics'; 75 for Western; 62 for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 56 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little doing. Delaware Division sold at 38, an advance of 3, and Morris Canal common at 74, no change; 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28½ for preferred do.; 52½ for Lehigh Navigation; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 6¾@7, the latter rate an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening; and Maple Shade at 2 44-100, no change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 U S 5-20s 65..c103¾ | 50 sh Ocean..... | 6¾ |
| $1000 US 5-20s 64..c.103¾ | 100 sh do..... | 7 |
| $5000 do.....103¾ | 5 sh Morris Ca..... | 74 |
| $1000 U S 7 30s June.100 | 100 sh Maple Sh.... | 2·44 |
| $2000 City 6s mun is 91¾ | 20 sh Penna R..... | 55¾ |
| $5000 do.....c 91¾ | 6 sh Cam & Am...119½ |
| $100 do.....91¾ | 12 sh do....lots 120 |
| $2000 Pa W L'n.... 90¾ | 5 sh Norris't'n R.... 52 |
| $1000 Pa R 1st mt... 90½ | 150 sh Del Div...lots 38 |
| $2500 U S 6s '81.is s 105 | 50 sh N Centr....b5 44¼ |
| 100 sh Cata.....s30 27 | 200 sh Read...s5int.. 50½ |
| 700 sh do.....lots 27¼ | 100 sh Union Canlpf. 4½ |

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 A. M. | 127½ | 12 M. | 128¼ |
| 11 A. M. | 127½ | 1 P. M. | 127¾ |

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

| | *Buying.* | *Selling.* |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold | 127½ | 128 |
| American Silver, ¼s and ½s | 121 | 122 |
| American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes | 117 | 118 |
| Pennsylvania Currency | ¾ | 1 |
| New York Exchange | par. | par. |

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 28.—There is rather more doing in Cloverseed, and we notice sales of 400@500 bushels at $5@5 75 for fair and good. Timothy continues very dull, and cannot be quoted over $3 75. Flaxseed sells slowly at $2 70@2 75.

In Quercitron Bark nothing doing. We quote No. 1 at $29 ₱ ton.

The Flour trade continues to be characterized by extreme dulness, but prices remain without essential change. The sales comprise a few hundred barrels, mostly to the trade, at $8 25@7 00 ₱ barrel for superfine; $7@8 00 for extras; $8@9 50 for Northwestern and Pennsylvania extra family; and $11@16 00 for fancy brands, according to quality. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing.

Prime Wheat meets with a fair demand, but the receipts and stocks are very light, and prices keep up remarkably well. Sales of 1600 bushels fair and choice red at $2 30@2 40; white ranges from $2 40@2 70. Rye is quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania at 90c. In Corn, no change to notice; sales of 1000 bushels yellow at 70c. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels at 49@50c.

Whisky moves slowly. Small sales of Pennsylvania refilled at $2 25@2 26, and Ohio at $2·28.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 28—Cotton has an advancing tendency; sales at 40@41 cents for middlings, changed. Flour has an advancing tendency, and prices are 5@10c. better; sales of 8500 bbls at $6 70@8 10 for State; $8·20@11 for Ohio, and $6 70@8 10 for Western; Southern is unchanged, with sales of 600 bbls.; Canada is 5@10c better; 400 bbls. sold at $7 30@11 25. Wheat quiet, but steady. Corn; mixed has advanced 1c.; sales of 21,000 bush. at 76c. Beef steady. Pork buoyant at $26·37½ for Mess. Lard steady at 16@19c. Whisky dull.

—Four gentlemen from Worcester, Mass., have purchased a plantation of one thousand two hundred and twenty acres in Madison county, Mississippi. They purpose to keep about twenty ploughs running, and will employ from thirty to forty negroes, and no less than thirty mules. They intend to raise this year about five hundred acres of cotton, and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres of corn. All the articles of consumption are also to be raised on the plantation.


AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, corner of Broad and Locust streets.
Lessee and Manager.....WILLIAM WHEATLEY
EASTER MONDAY, April 2, 1866,
First appearance in several years of the
GREAT RAVELS.
GABRIEL RAVEL,
ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA,
AND A TROUPE OF ARTISTS NUMBERING FORTY PERSONS,
among whom may be mentioned the
MARTINETTI FAMILY (SIX IN NUMBER),
SIGNORITA PEPITA,
Premiere Danseuse, from the Opera at Paris,
M. VON HAMME,
first male dancer, and ballet master from Hamburg.
Mad'lles Vandris, Marzetti, Desiree, Julia Lehman, Mons. Vandris, Garcia, Schmidt, Axtel C. Lehman, and a
Full and Magnificent Corps de Ballet.
The Orchestra under the direction of M. Romainville from Paris.
The evenings entertainment will commence with the Ballet Pantomime, called
KIM KA;
OR, THE ADVENTURES OF AN AERONAUT.
Ventalatan.....GABRIEL RAVEL
Kim Ka.....ANTOINE RAVEL
and a full Company.
To be followed by
THE DEFIANCE.
A Classic Scene of Groupings, by JULIEN and PHILLIPE MARTINETTI.
To conclude with the Great Fairy Pantomime entitled the
RED GNOME.
THE FAMOUS WARRIOR.....ANTOINE RAVEL
THE RED GNOME.....YOUNG AMERICA
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission.....75 cents
Reserved Seats, Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1;
Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre 25 cents
Seats can be secured at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music on Friday, from 9 A. M to 4 P. M.
Doors open at ½ past 7—to commence at ½ before 8.
Seats secured six days in advance. 3 28 4t

REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS.
DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.
General Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Etc., has the Sole Agency for the above Celebrated Navy Tobacco.
FORTY OFFICES TO RENT, in the United States Hotel Building. Apply at
DEAN'S
Tobacco and Cigar Store,
3 28 1m No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST A SEAL RING, BLACK stone, on shank, crossed muskets. Please return to BAILY & CO, No. 819 CHESNUT Street. 1t

## THE NEW YORK PRESS.

### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### Connecticut—the Dubious.

*From the Tribune.*

There is an omnibus-load of antique politicians in Connecticut who, having ridden to death the parties wherewith they were formerly connected, attached themselves to the Republican organization precisely as a man overboard clutches the first plank that he can reach. He had no particular liking for that plank; but he had a very particular dislike to being without one. So these men, hating or hated by the sham Democracy, went where they were most likely to be welcomed and provided for; and they vindicated their sagacity by so doing. They were not at heart anti-slavery, but they *were* anti-nothing-to-eat; and they went where they shrewdly calculated that they would be likely to fare best.

Some of these are now hesitating and doubting and considering whether it is or is not best for them to conquer their prejudices and go square over to the sham Democracy; and, as they will naturally like to know our opinion in the premises, we advise them frankly to go. If you do not profoundly loathe the enslavement, the oppression, the degradation of man by his fellow-man—if you do not mean to persevere in the great struggle for equal human rights against whatever debases or deforms the image of God—if you do not profoundly realize that

> "Freedom's battle, once begun,
> Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
> Though baffled oft, is ever won,"

you will be apt to find more congenial society in the ranks of the Toucey and Tom Seymour Democracy than in those of the party at whose table you have hitherto fed.

As to all talk of third parties and middle courses, you are too old birds to be caught with *such* chaff. There is and will be one great party which looks for success and ascendancy to the Rebels for an ally and the negroes as a subject and a victim—which builds its hopes on prejudice and caste, and the vile instinct which makes every bad man the natural ally and champion of every gigantic wrong, every wicked oppression that does not threaten to make *him* its victim; and that party naturally controls about 48 per cent. of the legal vote of your State. If, now, you can carry to it three per cent. more, thus enabling it to triumph in the State and elect Toucey, or Seymour, or Eaton, to the seat of Senator Foster, you will be fairly entitled to a fair share of consideration and spoils; and, judging by past experience, you may be safely trusted to get at least your own. If you are ever going over, there is not likely to be in twenty years a better chance for doing it to some purpose and being paid accordingly, than just now.

The party of liberty and progress, however named, is always sloughing off effete matter. It is a sign of health and growth that it does so. In the autumn of 1862, the sham Democracy boasted that it carried Connecticut in the town elections, and probably did so. It could have carried the State the next spring with any one but T. H. Seymour, Toucey, or Eaton, as its candidate for Governor. And—all fear of the draft being dispelled—it is now naturalizing Irishmen by wholesale and receiving back some voters who fled to evade conscription. Now, then, is the time for all that is false, and hollow, and venal, to combine to throw the State into the hands of the party which was at heart with the Rebellion throughout—one of whose editors fled into Dixie soon after Bull Run, in order to share the counsels and the fortunes of the Slaveholders' Confederacy. All of like principle, but less devotion to it, whom he left behind, are now doing their very utmost to elect the Democratic ticket; and, if there be any left in the Republican-Union party who delight in such company, we exhort them to go straight over at once. There will be enough left, we trust, to elect General Hawley and the entire Union ticket by a moderate but decisive majority. But, through whatever fortune may befall it, that party, abating no jot of heart or hope, will move right on, for universal justice and universal freedom.

### The Emperor's New Plan—A Franco-Mexican Republic.

*From the Herald.*

The United States Government has been informed upon apparently good authority, that the Emperor Napoleon intends to abandon his attempt at a Mexican empire, and to re-establish the republic, putting Marshal Bazaine at its head provisionally, and until the people can make another choice. Such a solution would be satisfactory to the American people. It would acknowledge in the broadest way the great error committed by Napoleon in the initiation of the Imperial scheme—the error of ignoring the existence and defying the power of this nation; for this change would be no more nor less than an act of obeisance to the American people. It would be made, purely and simply, under the pressure of American public opinion, and in deference to the popular sentiment on the subject in the United States.

This change of policy would declare with the emphasis of a great fact the supremacy and reality of the Monroe doctrine, since it would be the acknowledgment of the ablest sovereign of Europe that, even with the greatest military people of that continent behind him, he could not, in defiance of the United States, determine according to his will the destiny of the weakest of American States, but must, after four years of trial and an expenditure of one hundred and ninety millions of dollars, endeavor at the last to secure the success of his plans by giving them a character likely to commend them to our favor.

The Emperor Napoleon has hitherto shown a disposition to accommodate his plans to this pressure of American sentiment. His announcement in the speech from the throne of the intention to withdraw the French troops conveyed this. He said on that occasion, "The emotion produced in the United States by the presence of our troops on the Mexican soil will be pacified by the frankness of our declarations." He bowed his purpose to the will of an excited people, and now a wise deference to that will becomes his guiding star. That he should act in this spirit is all the country requires. The empire is a failure and a disaster, and this scheme for the establishment of a republic affords its author his only opportunity to escape without humiliation from the consequences of his error. We can give up some small points for the triumph of our national idea thus involved in the Emperor's course, and to secure the freedom of the people in whose behalf we have protested against the empire. If we insisted upon the very letter of the Monroe doctrine, it would protest against European occupation of this continent for any purpose; but, since the Emperor by this scheme so broadly concedes the spirit of that celebrated doctrine, we are not so pressed for a cause, nor is our dignity so in danger, that we need make trivial differences. We may accept the Franco-Mexican republic that the Emperor thus boldly proposes, and even Marshal Bazaine as its provisional ruler—especially if it shall be shown that the election by which the people may choose a constitutional President will not be too positively affected by the presence in the country of so many French bayonets.

Perhaps the most remarkable consequences of of this change in the Emperor's policy will be seen in France. He acknowledges that, with all the wealth and military power of France at his disposal, he cannot build up an empire in defiance of the will of a people. From this the French will gather the useful lesson that, as empires cannot stand in defiance of popular will, the empire in France also must become a republic whenever it suits the will of the people to require the change. The effect will be remarkable, too, on the soldiers thus used to build up a republic in a distant land. When the French soldiers that assisted in our Revolutionary war went home, they said:—"We helped to make a republic in America—why should we not make one here at home?" The French Revolution was the result. And the French soldiers building up a republic in Mexico may, when they go home, ask themselves equally natural questions, and their questioning may have equally great consequences.

### The Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau on the Condition of the Negroes.

*From the Times.*

Some of the latest reports of the Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau have been laid before the United States Senate, agreeably to a resolution of that body. Twenty-two different papers are included in the return. And the officers making these reports rank from Colonels to Brevet Major-Generals. Eleven Deputy Commissioners in all present their written testimony. And the States embraced in the various reports include Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Texas.

Some of these reports must possess no inconsiderable historical value. Others are to some extent marred by impulsive utterances which, however much naturalness and honesty they may exhibit, detract from the merits of the record otherwise, as one of a calmly judicial character. Thus General Fisk opens his report by announcing that "there are some of the meanest, unsubjugated and unreconstructed, rascally, rebellious revolutionists in Kentucky that curse the soil of the country." In the next paragraph of the same report, however (January 6, 1866), General Fisk declares that the majority of the people of Kentucky hail the dawn of universal liberty, and welcome the agency of the bureau in adjusting the new relations arising from the total abolition of slavery. If the latter statement were reliable, the former, applying to the "unsubjugated and unreconstructed" of Kentucky, need not occasion any great uneasiness. And, therefore, it is, that soberly disposed people will greatly regret that there should be any needless parade of the sympathies of the small disaffected minority—more especially as General Fisk proceeds in a sensible address to admonish the freedmen that they should "let the past be forgotten; treat all men with respect; and avoid disputes." How these proteges of General Fisk's in Kentucky have fulfilled his expectations and obeyed his injunctions, his report does not show; but only sixteen days after he had protested that a majority of the people, as we have seen, welcomed the agency of the Bureau, the Assistant Commissioner announced that a majority of the State Legislators denounced the Bureau, and the first recommendation for public office is a hearty and cordial hatred of that institution. The sum of these singularly conflicting statements, as presented by General Fisk, is, that while the bureau is regarded as a good thing to bear burdens—as an agency "*to enforce justice it is odious*" all throughout Kentucky; that State standing out in bad eminence, as one wherein a fiendish spirit prevails which is not matched in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi or Arkansas.

The latest report from Tennessee, which is dated Valentine's Day, and which comes through General Fisk's hands, represents a rather satisfactory condition of things. The State remains unrepresented in Congress; yet there is a steady advancement in the industry, education, and good order of the people. "Fences are being rebuilt, plantations stocked with teams, implements, and seeds, and a determination is generally manifested to redeem the waste places, repair the desolations of war, and again place the Commonwealth on the high road to prosperity." These results—although General Fisk does not say so—are clearly due to the co-operation and growth of kindly social feeling between the two races. How much more is required at the hands of the loyal white men of Tennessee to secure a recognition of their claims to representation in Congress we shall probably learn some day.

In North Carolina, the Commissioner tells us, the fears of insurrection have passed away. And when the employer and the employed have been brought together by the intervention of judicious agents, Colonel Whittlesey assures his chief, it is in most cases easy to make a bargain. "So generally," says he, 'have the freedmen sought employment, and obtained it, that the demand for laborers cannot be easily supplied." A further passage in the report of this officer, we must lay before our readers in full:—

"The expectation that lands would be granted by Government—a hope first kindled by Rebel politicians in their efforts 'to fire the Southern heart,' and afterwards increased by the Confiscation Act—has now passed away. All officers of the Bureau discountenanced such hopes by public addresses and circulars, widely scattered; but so fixed had they become before the war closed, that it was not easy to eradicate them. When, however, Christmas actually passed, and the year ended without any gifts of the kind, it was admitted that we had told them the truth, and that they had been deceived by the talk of their former masters. So, also, on the other hand, have the idle fears of insurrection passed away; the holidays have gone by and no outbreaks have occurred. All admit that a more quiet and orderly Christmas has never been enjoyed in this region. The history of the world may be challenged for another instance of such good conduct, in similar circumstances, as the freedmen have thus far maintained."

It is a pity that kindly and philosophic views like these should have been accompanied with extracts from Southern papers intended to show that the President's veto is only supported by "Copperheads." Colonel Whittlesey may be required, as part of his duty, to use North Carolina newspapers in some party interest to assail the President; but we should have thought General Howard would have been discreet enough not to parade the act of his subordinate.

The reports from South Carolina are exceedingly conflicting. The failure of the crops, in many instances, has been the reason assigned for breaches of contracts. The officer reporting for the Bureau from the Georgetown District says:—"Every contract made in 1865 has been broken by the freedmen, the crops raised being barely sufficient to keep them from starving." On the other hand, from the Chesterfield, Darlington, Kershaw, and Marlboro Districts, there is a generally favorable report. The freedmen are entering willingly into contracts, "and are receiving almost universally better wages than any one expected would be offered." The planters of the Charleston District are generally willing to make fair contracts, but the freedmen are indisposed.

In Arkansas the freed negroes are offered wages to which the unskilled rural laborer of the North is altogether unaccustomed. Good hands can readily get twenty dollars a month and board, cabins, fuel, medicine, and medical attendance.

Cases of great wrong and injustice are reported, in which black men and black women are the sufferers. But these cases, from all we can gather out of this report, are entirely exceptional. They may serve to illustrate—what most of us here fully believe in—the necessity of maintaining the Freedmen's Bureau in existence for a limited period, until affairs at the South shall have assumed a more settled aspect. But they prove nothing against the wisdom and the forecast which have marked the reconstruction policy of the President.

### The Case of Senator Stockton.

*From the World.*

The unwonted warmth of the debate which occupied the Senate on Monday was caused by the narrowness of the margin which, in that body, protects the veto power of the President, and makes it effective. The imperious and domineering spirit manifested by the Radicals from the first day of the session, rested on their confidence that they had a clear two-thirds of both Houses, and were superior to the veto. Finding on trial that they were not, and expecting, from the known firmness of the President, that they will have repeated occasions to confront the veto again, they are moving heaven and earth—or rather earth and the other place—to batter down this obstacle, which, so long as it exists, makes their majority of no more practical value to them than a minority, except for the single purpose of excluding the Southern members. From the House they have ejected Mr. Voorhees, and are on the point of ejecting Mr. Brooks, both of whom were fairly elected; and they are making a strenuous effort to eject Mr. Stockton from the Senate, although a committee, composed in great part of Republicans, have reported that he is fully entitled to his seat. If they consummate this outrage, they will not stick at any other. A majority suffices to unseat a member; and they will keep putting their majority to this use until the supporters of the President are reduced to one-third in each House. They have just as much right to *turn* out members entitled to seats, as to *keep* out members entitled to seats; and a set of factionists who, in defiance of the Constitution, deny representation to eleven entire States, will not scruple, in their revolutionary frenzy, to pare down the representation of other States, until they get complete control of the Government.

Senator Stockton's quiet possession of his seat would never have been disturbed, if the radicals had any chance of getting two-thirds without his exclusion. The point on which his title is questioned is very simple, and, in point of law, is conclusively overruled. In the joint meeting (that is the phraseology of the New Jersey Constitution) for the choice of Senator, Mr. Stockton was elected by a plurality vote; the joint meeting having previously decided, by a majority vote, that this should be the rule of the election. If the New Jersey Legislature, each house acting separately, had decided, before going into joint meeting, that a plurality should elect, it is on all hands conceded that the election would have been valid; that is to say, it is admitted that the Legislature, but denied that the Joint Meeting, had power to adopt such a rule. In other words, the question on which the validity of Mr. Stockton's election turns is, whether the joint meeting was, or was not, the Legislature. If the question was left to the subtlety of legal distinctions, it might be open to diversity of opinion. But, in the actual case, the Constitution of New Jersey cuts it short by declaring that the joint meeting, while in session for the choice of a Senator, *is* the Legislature. It was on this ground that the appropriate committee of the Senate decided, by a very large majority, that Mr. Stockton is entitled to his seat.

The arguments of several Senators, on Monday, against Mr. Stockton's right to vote are self-confuting. Those Senators expressed their full conviction that he was fairly elected, and fully entitled to his seat; they professed to have no doubt on this point whatever; and in the same breath they denied his right to vote! In other words, a punctilio of personal delicacy is sufficient to annul a perfectly legal election, and oust a Senator in whose title there is no flaw.

Mr. Stockton's title to his seat and vote rests on precisely the same ground as that of every other Senator. He is a member of the Senate by his credentials, precisely like Mr. Sumner, who holds his seat by no other title. All the Senators are sworn in on their credentials, and have an equal right to act as Senators, until, by a vote of the Senate, the credentials are declared invalid. If Mr. Sumner's title to his seat were questioned, being perfectly good, would the mere fact of challenge deprive him of any of his rights as a Senator? Most certainly not; and Mr. Stockton has every right that Sumner has, until a majority of the Senate shall have declared otherwise. It is not true, as the radicals allege, that Mr. Stockton retains his seat by his own vote: for the tie, which existed without it, could not displace him. He would still retain his seat by his credentials, like every other Senator, whose title from this source can be set aside only by a majority.

The question is postponed till Thursday. Meanwhile, Mr. Stockton is still a Senator fully entitled to vote; *unquestionably* entitled to vote on every subject in which he has no personal interest, as he has been doing without question, on the strength of his credentials, since the beginning of the session.


## FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

*COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.*

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

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A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
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STOCKS AND GOLD
*BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.*
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
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HARPER, DURNEY & CO
BANKERS,
*STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,*
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Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.
1 17 §p

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.
1-7

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

GOOD FRIDAY.—ATTRACTIVE SUNday School Anniversary, FRIDAY EVENING, March 30, at SECOND REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, above Brown. Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of Brooklyn, will speak. Original and selected pieces will be sung by the school's and choir. Floral and other offerings. Tickets, 25 cents, at Kennedy & Co.'s Drug Store, Seventh and Brown streets. 3 26 3t*

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS,
PHILADELPHIA, March 26, 1866.
NOTICE.—To the Constables of the City of Philadelphia—The Constables of the various Wards of the City are hereby notified to appear in Court on the FIRST MONDAY IN APRIL and make their return, according to law, of such persons in their Wards who sell Liquor without license, and be prepared to go at once before the Grand Jury as witnesses upon indictments to be then sent in against said offenders.
WILLIAM B. MANN,
3 27 5t District Attorney.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LECTURE ON "THE GLACIERS," by Professor FAIRMAN ROGERS, before the Franklin Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, March 27, at 8 o'clock. This Lecture will be extensively illustrated by photographs (diagrams and nature) crystallizations thrown with powerful lanterns upon the screen. Tickets 50 cents (seats secured without extra charge), for sale at the Franklin Institute, No. 15 S. SEVENTH Street. 3 21 6

THE GREAT PANORAMA OF IRELAND, with the Voyage Home to New York, and the celebrated Burning Ship, at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET Street, above TWELFTH, EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Afternoons. 3 26 6t

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1866.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock to two hundred thousand dollars.
A. B. LINDERMAN,
ISAAC BARTON,
WILLIAM SMITH,
C. C. KNIGHT,
W. H. ELY,
Directors.
JOHN GALLAGHER, Jr., Secretary. 3 7 wfm 3t

"EXCELSIOR ROCK" SPRING, SARATOGA SPRINGS, New York.
The water of this very superior spring is unequalled in its medicinal qualities.
A. R. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and No. 2 BARCLAY Street, New York city.
Sold at wholesale in Philadelphia by
WHITALL, TATUM & CO.,
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,
and retailed by the leading Druggists, Hotels, and first-class Grocers. 3 10 swlmrp*

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PRESIdent and Managers of The PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 2d of April next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 2d of April.
March 8, 1866 A. E. DOUGHERTY,
3 9 mw 19t Treasurer.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment. no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—
DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND
Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.
THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES
Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.
It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.
Give a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.
Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.
GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,
1 22mw13m BOSTON, Mass.

## TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 23

## STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1152 MARKET STREET.

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Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.
BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT
No chimney! No smoke! No grease.
Sold by Inventors.
KELLY & NEEL,
No. 911 MARKET Street.
AGENTS WANTED.
Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oils, warranted not to gum or chill, $1 25 per gallon. 3 15

REVENUE STAMPS. REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
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No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
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One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed
The most liberal a d. 2

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE
We are offering our stock of
*WATCHES,*
*JEWELRY,*
*AND SILVERWARE*
AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold
CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 §rp No. 712 CHESNUT S

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Has just received a large and splendid assortment of
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,
Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled a engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.
Purchasers wishing a
HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH
Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.
Also, a large assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES,
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 2 24

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 § No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.
8 30 §

## COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
*BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON,*
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 206 S. Fifth street, No. 82 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 §

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.
None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. (2 10 6m
Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

## INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET,
One door below Chesnut.)
ESTABLISHED 1862.
REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.
The following rates of discount are allowed:—
On all orders of $25, two per cent. discount.
On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.
On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.
All orders should be sent to
HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 16

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
3 2 3m A. BROWN.

## DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE.
Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEILS, HAIR NETS,
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 18

No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.
1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES,
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price, from 50c. to $1 50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT 628
Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 §

## MISCELLANEOUS.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
*SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.*
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 § No. 114 MARKET Street.

WILEY & BROTHER
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street,
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CROTHER. 2 14 §m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 S. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §j Also, WOOL SACKS,
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6 § No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

CONTINENTAL HOTEL HAIR DRESSING, BATHING AND PERFUMERY ESTABLISHMENT.
PETER SIEGFRIED,
3 29 1m Proprietor.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

# CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.*]

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A large number of persons assembled last evening in the First Baptist Church, corner of Broad and Arch streets, for the purpose of listening to addresses on the subject of temperance, delivered by several prominent divines of this city.

Rev. G. Dana Boardman presided, and opened the proceedings by reading the Scriptures, prayer, and a brief address, in which he depicted in vivid colors the evils resulting from the use of spirituous liquors. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Furnell, who read several interesting extracts from different writers, showing, among other facts, that there are annually five thousand arrests made in this city for intoxication, and five thousand more from causes resulting therefrom.

Among the facts read was that which alluded to the large number of females who are addicted to this evil. It was stated that on a recent occasion no less than seventeen had been found in the short space of two squares lying drunk on the door-steps of the dwellings, and that more than three-fourths of the criminal cases in our courts are brought about from causes of this kind.

Rev. Dr. Crowell then addressed the meeting, and spoke of the evils resulting from the free use of intoxicating drinks. His address was listened to by the audience with profound attention.

He was followed by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, who made a thrilling speech, in which he reviewed the different plans proposed to remedy the evil alluded to. He had little hope of much good being done in this direction by our legislators, who, in many cases, are at times found under the influence of the intoxicating bowl. He contended that they could not be trusted in a matter of such momentous importance. In conclusion, he urged his auditors to go to work and use their influence in behalf of the thousands of young men and women who are liable to be drawn into this whirlpool of destruction. At the conclusion of these remarks the audience were addressed by Rev. Dr. Nevin, after which the meeting was brought to a close.

GAS IN DIFFERENT CITIES.—The following statement showing the amount of gas consumed in the various cities named, as obtained from the managers of the different works, will, no doubt, be read with interest.

The statements were embodied in the report of the Council Committee on Gas. The statement submitted shows the following prices per 1000 cubic feet, including the Government tax:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $3 39 | St Louis | $4 17 |
| Jersey City | 4 00 | Boston | 3 25 |
| Cincinnati | 3 33 | Albany | 3 75 |
| Washington | 4 10 | Buffalo | 3 50 |
| Louisville | 3 33 | Baltimore | 3 30 |
| Chicago | 3 80 | Philadelphia | 3 15 |

The number of cubic feet of gas consumed in each public lamp in various cities was as follows:—New York, 11,500 feet; Albany, 6912; Louisville, 12,890; Baltimore, 16,500; Philadelphia, 23,791. In New York $50 per lamp was paid; in Albany, $23; and in Philadelphia, $48 in warrants.

The committee give the following as the actual price paid in the cities named below for each 1000 cubic feet of gas consumed in the public lamps:—New York, $4·34½, including attendance; Albany, $3·32; Jersey City, $2·30, besides $3 per annum for each lamp; Buffalo, $2·50; Chicago, $2·30; Boston, $2·50; Philadelphia, $1·69 34-100, or, including attendance, $1·87. In New York, it is stated, that 3 feet of gas per hour are consumed in the public lamps, and in Philadelphia 9½ feet. There are 391¼ miles of street mains in New York, and 475⅔ miles in Philadelphia, and 15,519 public lamps in New York, and 7422 in this city.

The committee state that the average price paid for coal in ten of the cities named above was $11·28 per ton, while the average price paid in Philadelphia was $11·40.

"LECTURE UPON THE GLACIERS."—The Academy of Music was graced last evening by a brilliant audience, who had assembled to listen to a lecture by Professor Fairman Rogers, upon the above-named subject. This subject, apparently within the strict bounds of science, was most popularly discoursed upon by the eloquent lecturer. Indeed, he manifested a familiarity with his subject and a grasp of thought that, while presenting the topic as a comprehensive whole, intelligible to all listeners, yet enabled him to enter into the minuter details, not only without destroying the interest of his hearers but with the effect of even enhancing their pleasure.

The lecture was graphic and absorbing, embracing a description of several leading glaciers of Switzerland, with a scientific explanation popularly given of the causes that produced them, the forces that ruled their motions, and the attendant phenomena. By means of paintings and photographs, magnified upon a large screen, vivid illustrations were given of the peculiar features of glaciers, and incidental to these were presented views of the crystallization of water into ice. The subject was ably handled, and various illustrations were loudly applauded.

SALE OF HORSES.—A sale of valuable horses took place yesterday morning, at Marble Hall, the country-seat of Mr. Henry S. Hitner. Quite a large number of persons were present, most of whom went to the ground in private carriages. The stock offered for sale was celebrated for its speed. The first animal put up was the least valuable of the lot. It was knocked down at four hundred dollars. The next was a beautiful pony—such as are much oftener seen through the medium of pictuees than in living reality. The graceful little animal was sold for two hundred and seventy-five dollars. A pair of trotters, oraceful as gazelles, next came under the hammer, and realized the sum of forty-two hundred and fifty dollars. Another pair brought the even sum of three thousand dollars.

HALL FOR THE RED MEN.—A purchase has just been made by the Independent Order of Red Men of the three properties on the southwest corner of Third and Brown streets, containing 65 feet on Third street and 105 feet on Brown street. Plans for the new building have been furnished by the architect. It will be four stories high; the first floor will be divided into stores, a banqueting saloon, offices, etc., and in the second there will be a grand saloon for balls, public meetings, etc. The third and fourth stories will be divided into lodge and anterooms. The entire height of the building will be 78 feet, and from the foundation 98 feet high.

RECEIPTS OF CITY TREASURY.—There was paid into the City Treasury during the past week the sum of $118,572·69, of which $85,540·83 were from taxes of 1866, and $24,108·07 from water rents. The Treasury paid out during the same time, on warrants issued by the Departments, $82,634·44.

SLIGHT FIRE.—An alarm of fire was given between seven and eight o'clock last evening. It was caused by the burning of a partition, which caught fire from a stove at the residence of Patrick Farrell, Callowhill street, above Second.

—The Syracuse (N. Y.) *Courier* mentions the death of William Oley, a pensioner of 1812, at the advanced age of one hundred and six years and seven days.

—The London *Star* is responsible for this:—

"MEN OF METTLE!

*"The iron hand of Bright."*—[COLONEL EDWARDS, February 22.]

"Tories bemoan with sad grimaces
'The iron hand of Mr. Bright:'
It takes an iron hand to smite
Such an army of brazen faces."

—One of Dickens' characters came to poverty through distresses "not unconnected with the indigo trade;" but persons who now deal in that article are not likely to suffer. According to an official return, the business in indigo in England last year was equal to eleven million dollars of American money. Most of it came from Bengal and Pegu. About three-fourths of the whole amount was reshipped for exportation, the United States receiving 6868 cwts.

## From Girard College to the House of Refuge.

*To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—*

SIR:—I see that "a bill has been introduced into the Legislature authorizing the Directors of Girard College to send incorrigible boys, under their control, to the House of Refuge." This announcement must shock the sense of propriety of every right thinking person. Not only is it an open violation of the will of Stephen Girard, but an outrage on our citizens. They should inquire into the workings of this institution. It is of more importance to them than they may at first imagine. Every citizen has a right, at least, to hope, should he be taken off without leaving means for the education of his male children, that they would receive it at Girard College. The public know nothing of the workings of the institution, save the little the Board of Directors permit them to learn from the annual reports. The College is rapidly losing the proud name it once had. Something should be done. Where is the Girard Brotherhood? Why do not they take this matter in hand? Many of them hold positions of honor and trust, and are men of power and influence. Where are our Wards, our Chamberses, our Girberts? Why do we not hear your voices? One there was who would not have allowed this affair to pass unnoticed—he had the interests of the institution at heart, but our orator, our Dunn, is dead. Still many able men remain, men who have the power, if they but exert the will, to crush such disgraceful measures. Shall we blush to acknowledge Girard College as our *Alma Mater?*—and yet, if we would avoid that shame, we must defeat such measures as the one now before the Legislature. We are strong in numbers, and I feel assured should we take any steps in the matter, we would meet with the hearty approval and cooperation of the citizens of Philadelphia at large. On *us* depends the *honor* of the institution. Let us not stand calmly by and see that honor sullied, but convene the Brotherhood and take prompt and decisive measures to prevent this shame, and sustain the College in its original purity.

W. C. S., A GRADUATE OF 1857.

Philadelphia, March 27.

## THE INCOME TAX.

### Letter from Professor Goldwin Smith.

The Albany *Argus* publishes a letter from Professor Goldwin Smith, of Oxford University, England, addressed to the Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, in reference to the policy of taxing incomes. Professor Smith, after recounting the adoption of the tax for the first time by Mr. Pitt, in 1797, says:—

Its renewal by successive Chancellors of the Exchequer since that time, has been partly justified by the fiscal experiment commenced by Sir Robert Peel, viz.:—The reduction of duties in the hope of relieving the consumer without loss to the revenue, and by the emergency of the Russian war, when the tax was temporarily increased. But the main inducement has been the dangerous facility of the fiscal engine, by means of which the Minister who has it in his hand is able, at any time, by a single turn of the screw to produce an additional revenue of large and certain amount, and thus to keep up the war expenditure in time of peace, to which our Government, or rather governing class, is so incorrigibly addicted.

The tax has been opposed throughout its existence, mainly on three grounds:—

First. The unfairness of its pressure on the different descriptions of incomes, those arising from labor and those not arising from labor, the certain and the precarious, to remedy which various attempts at discrimination have been made, but without success, so that the evil may be regarded as at once great and incurable.

Second. Its inquisitorial character, and the arbitrary power almost inevitably given to the Exchequer in assessing it.

Third. Its demoralizing tendency, at least when there is no great national emergency to stimulate the patriotism of the taxpayer, and induce him from a sense of honor to make true returns. Notable instances of this tendency, even in the case of our most respectable class of citizens, are given in the historical sketch. Probably false returns to the income tax have been the easy and seductive first step in many a trader's downward path to mercantile dishonor. Nobody has admitted this more explicitly than Mr. Gladstone, though he has been to so great an extent responsible for the continuance of the tax.

There is another objection to the tax, arising from a socialistic tendency, as a tax imposed expressly on the rich, and capable of indefinite increase and class graduation, which is less felt in the country where the rich are the possessors of political power, but which, if I rightly remember a conversation which I had many years ago with a Swiss gentleman, was greatly felt in certain cantons of Switzerland, where principles bordering on socialism at that time prevailed.

The tax is attractive to our Finance Minister, as I imagine, not only from its facility and certainty as a source of revenue, but for the relief which it affords him from the necessity of deciding between the conflicting claims of different great interests, agricultural and commercial, in the distribution of fiscal burdens. This advantage, however, would equally belong to any impartial system of taxation, such as that on which, if I can presume to call myself an advocate of any system, I am an advocate—an equal tax on all realized property, combined with a stamp tax and an equal *ad valorem* duty on all imports.

I of course confine myself to the subject of the English income tax, without touching on the American question. But perhaps I may, without presumption, mention one or two points affecting in different ways the applicability of our experience to the case of your nation:—

First. The socialistic tendency, which is here kept in check by the political power of the income tax paying class, will perhaps in your case be equally kept in check by a different influence, viz.: by the absence of any sharp class divisions among your people, the more palpable identity of interest, and the greater expectation felt by the poor man of being himself one day numbered with the rich.

Second. We live under the system of free trade, you under that of protection. I will not enter into the vexed and, I fear, acrimonious questions as to the general merits of the two systems; but it is, of course, manifest that free trade, by encouraging the importation of articles on which duties can be levied, is the best for the customs revenue; and, therefore, the necessity for direct taxation may not be so great in our country as in yours.

Third. On the other hand much of the income paying the tax here is hereditary, or at least belongs to persons not engaged in any industry or trade, the curtailment of whose expenditure, especially when it is devoted to the maintenance of great domestic establishments, though it is an evil, and if carried beyond due limits, an injustice to the persons themselves, does not interfere with the production of wealth by the community; whereas, in America the great incomes are generally the prizes of industry, which cannot be rendered insecure without injuring itself and the leading shoots of commerce, which cannot be lopped without stunting the growth of the whole tree.

THE VAULTS OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.—Of the vast additions to the buildings of the Bank of France now in progress, the cellars are the most important part, being destined to receive, like the old ones, the metallic reserve of the establishment, amounting generally to several hundred millions of francs. The walls of these vaults, says a correspondent, are of stupendous thickness. On descending the first steps leading to their entrance, the first obstacle is an iron door, locked with three keys, one of which is in the hands of the Governor of the Bank, the second is kept by the cashier, and the third by the censor; so that this door cannot be opened without the simultaneous consent of these three functionaries. The first compartment contains the funds for current use. The safe kept here is so curiously constructed that if you do not know the secret of its construction the slightest touch anywhere will set a noisy alarm agoing, loud enough to startle all the inmates of the establishment. The next compartment is circular, and called the *Serre;* it cannot be entered without the same ceremonial, and it is fitted up with fireproof shelves. It contains all the important deeds, notes, and papers belonging to the bank; also deposits of private persons. Here the Duke of Brunswick used to leave his jewels, previous to going on a journey. After the *Serre* come the vaults properly so called, the entrance to which is closed by an iron door secured by several combination locks; it turns on central pivots, like Italian doors. It gives access to a well hole, containing a winding staircase, admitting but one person at a time, and leading to subterranean galleries four hundred and twenty metres in length. These are filled with iron casks containing lingots and coin, and labelled according to their contents. By way of additional security, the well-hole might be filled up with clay, and the vaults with water at a minute's notice, if the safety of the treasure were menaced in the slightest degree.

—St. Louis is all ablaze with the Fenian movement. Both the Roberts and O'Mahony factions hold nightly meetings, and the bonds of the Irish republic meet with a ready sale.


## AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 8 o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 11 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN..... Resident Manager
Doors open at 6:45. Curtain rises at 7:45.

THIS EVENING,
BENEFIT OF
MR. A. BIRGFELD,
Leader of the Orchestra.
The performance will begin with
CAUGHT IN THE TOILS.
To be followed by a
GRAND MUSICAL OLIO,
In which
MRS. SOPHIE GIMBER KUHN,
THE MÆNNERCHOR VOCAL SOCIETY,
AND
BIRGFELD'S GRAND ORCHESTRA,
Will appear
The whole to conclude with the screaming farce,
WANTED, 1000 MILLINERS.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 29,
First night of a fine Play, by Scribe,
BETRAYER AND BETRAYED;
OR, CROSSING THE QUICKSANDS.
FRIDAY, Benefit of MISS ANNIE WARD.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 31,
1630 GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Only day performance of
BETRAYER AND BETRAYED.
MONDAY EVENING, April 2,
Charles Reade's great work
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE
*GRAND GALA NIGHT.*
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 28,
*FIRST BENEFIT OF*
A. BIRGFELD,
MUSICAL DIRECTOR.
A powerful new Drama, by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
Only a Clod; Or, Caught in the Toils.
To be followed by
A GRAND MUSICAL OLIO,
IN WHICH MRS. SOPHIE GIMBER KUHN,
THE MÆNNERCHOR VOCAL SOCIETY,
And other artists will appear, commencing with the overture to "WILLIAM TELL," by Rossini, by
BIRGFELD'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Assisted by the principal performers of all Musical Organizations in the city, and ending with the celebrated March and Fanfare from "FAUST," performed by the MÆNNERCHOR AND BIRGFIELD'S MILITARY BAND.
TICKETS AND RESERVED SEATS may be had at the Box Office of the Theatre, C. W. Trumpler's Music Store, and J. C. Risley's, Continental Hotel. 3 26 3t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets
GLORIOUS TRIUMPH. BENEFIT
and last appearance of the beautiful and accomplished ACTRESS AND VOCALIST,
MISS NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES,
who will appear
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 28,
IN TWO CHARACTERS.
Miss De Marguerittes has been especially successful in her great impersonation of FANCHON THE CRICKET, in which, on its first representation, she elicited from a fashionable and crowded house the most flattering indications of especial favor
FANCHON THE CRICKET.
Fanchon.....Miss NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES
To conclude with the Musical Comedietta of
THE LOAN OF A LOVER.
Gertrude with songs...Miss N. DE MARGUERITTES
THURSDAY—BENEFIT OF G. H. GRIFFITHS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
OF
MR. CHARLES DILLON.
TO-NIGHT (Wednesday), March 28,
VIRGINIUS.
Virginius.....Mr. DILLON
Virginia.....Miss E. Price
Appius Claudius.....E. L. Tilton
Icilius.....McKee Rankin
To conclude with Craig's Burlesque
HAMLET.
OR, THE WEARING OF THE BLACK.
Hamlet, with songs.....Stuart Robson
FRIDAY, Benefit of Mr. DILLON.
SATURDAY, Benefit of E. L. TILTON.
MONDAY NEXT, J. E. MURDOCH.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
WONDERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
EL NINO EDDIE,
the Child Wonder, on the Tight Rope.
THE CELEBRATED FOWLER SISTERS.
GRAND BALLETS, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, ETC.
BRILLIANT COMBINATION OF ARTISTS.

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 26,
THE GREAT
KALEIDOPHOTOSCOPE,
AND GIFT ENTERTAINMENT.
Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Doors open at 1½. Commence at 2½ o'clock. 3 26 6t

FOYER OF ACADEMY.
CHARLES H. JARVIS'
FIFTH MATINEE,
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
at four o'clock.
Single Admission, One Dollar.
Tickets and Programmes at the Music Stores. 3 24 4t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND
ETHIOPIAN OPERA MATINEE!
GRAND
ETHIOPIAN OPERA MATINEE!
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866.
BENEFIT OF MR. S. McDOUGALL.
BENEFIT OF MR. S. McDOUGALL.
The Entertainment will comprise a selection of the most popular Songs, Choice Music, Newest Jokes, Comicalities, Scenes, etc. etc., by the
GREAT CONFEDERATION
OF
DISTINGUISHED ETHIOPIAN ARTISTS,
comprising
BURGESS, PRENDERGAST, HUGHES, AND LA RUE'S MINSTRELS,
whose performances are unequalled in merit and style of execution, and unobjectionable in manner and character.
Admission, 50 Cents. Reserved Seats 75 Cents.
Box Sheet now open at Peterson's Book Store, No. 306 Chesnut street. 3 26 3t

BURGESS, PRENDERGAST, HUGHES, AND LA RUE'S
MINSTRELS,
MINSTRELS,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT.
COMPLETE SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES!
REMAIN FIVE NIGHTS MORE!
MONDAY EVENING, March 26,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
(Except Wednesday, March 28.)
The Great Confederation of distinguished
ETHIOPIAN ARTISTES,
THE MASTER BAND OF THE WORLD,
in a Minstrel's Grand Carnival of New Acts, New Songs, and New Jokes.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured at TURNER HAMILTON'S Book Store, No. 166 S. TENTH Street, Assembly Buildings. 3 26 6t

THIRD WEEK OF THE GREAT PANORAMA OF IRELAND, National Hall, MARKET St., above Twelfth. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, at 8 P. M. Also WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 P. M. Doors open one hour previous. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten years, 15 cents. 3 26 6t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition. 11

## AMUSEMENTS.

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS AT THE
MUSICAL FUND HALL.
OPENING NIGHT A GREAT SUCCESS.
THE PREMIER BAND OF THE WORLD,
Introducing an entire change of programme nightly, as performed by them throughout the United States, and at Wood's Minstrels' Hall, No. 514 Broadway, New York, for the past four years; received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of applause by crowded and fashionable audiences. Everything original.
3 28 4t COOL WHITE, Manager.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF DAVID JAYNE, M. D., LATE OF the City of Philadelphia.
Letters Testamentary upon the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having legal claims against the same to present them for settlement at the office of EDWARD M. PAXSON, one of the Executors, No. 286 S. THIRD Street.
J. WHEATON SMITH,
CHARLES H. ROGERS,
EDWARD M. PAXSON,
HENRY LEWIS,
JOHN M. WHITALL,
Philada., March 27, 1866. [3 28 w6t] Executors.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$500,000
*NUMBER OF SHARES*, 50,000.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.
*WORKING CAPITAL*, $50,000.
OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.
SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.
DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 3 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year: whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

SURVEY NOTICE.
All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION
OF THE
TWENTY-SECOND WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 206. {Northeast by Stenton avenue, Northwest by Mermaid avenue, Southeast by Gorgas street, Southwest by Germantown avenue,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court-room Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any freeholder; and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,
No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,
and a Duplicate thereof at the office of
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District,
Depot Building,
Germantown.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 37.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.
All persons interested in the
REVISION OF GRADES OF
FIFTEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 13. {North by Girard Avenue, West by Pennsylvania Avenue, South by Parrish street, East by Twenty-ninth street,
Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,
No. 212 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of
E. D. ROBERTS,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Fourth Survey District,
No. 1194 SPRING GARDEN STREET.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor for the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 43.) 2 24 lawt3 29

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
obtained at current rates. 2 12

## MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
*PRINCIPAL DEPOT,*
No. 771 South THIRD Street.
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and resettion of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graefen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Baudolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Ferrine, No. 1126 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 823 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1026 Walter street.
H. G. Marcn, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 512 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. U. Bartlet, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Huyett's alley.
George Wilson, No. 226 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellings, cor. Second and Quarry streets.
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

*Mr. William B. Wright:*—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
EXPECTORANT.
FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY USE
DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
BITTERS.
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS
For Chills and Fevers, Bilious, Billious Remittent, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Depression of Spirits, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases that require a purgative.
In all cases where the above Preparations fail to make a cure the money will be refunded.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at my store,
NO. 211 S. EIGHTH STREET,
Below Walnut, Philadelphia.
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
Wholesale Agents,
No. 23 N. SIXTH Street, Philada.
C. G. GARRISON, M. D.,
Treats patients for all diseases at his Office,
No. 211 South EIGHTH Street
All consultations free. 3 7 3m

## INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 108 S. FIFTH STREET
(One door below Chesnut.)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.
The following rates of discount are allowed:—
On all orders of $25, two per cent discount.
On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.
On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.
All orders should be sent to
HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 Chesnut Street
PHILADELPHIA. 16

SURVEY NOTICE.
All persons interested in the plan of the FOURTH SECTION
OF THE
TWENTY-SECOND WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 198. {Northeast by Green street, Northwest by Carpenter street, Southeast by W. Washington avenue, Southwest by Wissahickon avenue,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court-Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,
No. 212 South FIFTH Street,
and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District,
Depot Building,
Germantown.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, Page 39.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.
All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION
OF THE
FIRST WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 179. {On the Northby Wolf street, On the East by Delaware river, On the South by Curtin street, On the West by Fifth street.
Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
at 10 o'clock A. M.,
At the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan, and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,
No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,
And a Duplicate thereof at the office of
CHARLES S. CLOSE,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Second Survey District,
No. 231 REED Street
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5 page 35.) 2 24 lawt3 29


## AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.
REAL ESTATE.
LARGE AND VALUABLE THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 614 RACE Street, west of Sixth street, opposite the Franklin Square.
On Tuesday,
April 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable three story brick messuage with double three-story back buildings, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Race street west of Sixth street, No. 614, containing in front on Race street 22 feet 9 inches and extending in depth 138 feet to a 22 feet street called Haines street. Also, an undivided moiety of all that strip of ground, south side of Race street, 99 feet west of Sixth street; containing on Race street 1 foot 9 inches, and extending in depth 138 feet to the said Haines street. It has two parlors with folding doors, fire proof under stair case back building, ironing-room and kitchen on the first floor; two chambers, dining-room and bath-room, water-closet and store-room on the second floor; three rooms on main building and two rooms in back building; water-closet and chambermaid's-closet, with hot and cold water on the third floor; all the water passes through underground drain into street sewer.
TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.
PUBLIC SALE.—VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE CENTRAL BUILDINGS, Nos. 218 and 220 WALNUT Street, opposite the Merchants' Exchange 35 feet on Walnut street, 140 feet in depth to Fear street, two fronts.
On Tuesday,
April 3, 1866 at 12 o'clock noon will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two four-story brick buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Walnut street, directly opposite the Exchange; containing together in front on Walnut street 35 feet, and extending in depth about 140 feet to Fear street, known as the Central Buildings, with a passage way running through to Fear street, on which is erected a five-story brick building. The attention of capitalists, bankers, and insurance companies is called to the above mentioned property, combining as it does, many advantages. Its close proximity to the Exchange, together with two fronts, make it desirable. Property in this particular block is considered of more value per foot than in any other block in the whole length of Walnut street.
Clear of all incumbrance.
For further particulars apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 132 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia, March, 1866. 3 15 16t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESNUT Street.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS' FIFTH GREAT SALE OF VALUABLE ORIGINAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS.
To take place in the Eastern Gallery of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts,
On Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, March 27th and 28th, [3 24 5t
At 7½ o'clock precisely. Open day and evening, free.
CHOICE UNFRAMED ENGRAVINGS OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.
Being the first consignment of the British Fine Art Publishing Company, consisting of fine proofs, selected with great care from the works of the great modern artists viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Martin, | Le Jeune, |
| Herring, | T. Taylor, |
| Landseer, | Ansdell, |
| Wellmore, | Turner. |
| Barker, | Thompson, |
| Frith, | Sant. |

# Evening Telegraph

*Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.*

*To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.*

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866.


### The Second Veto.

THE refusal of President JOHNSON to give his consent to the Civil Rights bill will occasion no surprise. It and the Freedmen's Bureau bill were the twin children of Senator TRUMBULL'S brain, and when the Executive saw fit to veto the one, consistency, if nothing else, demanded that a like fate should be reserved for the other. While, therefore, the first veto took the country by surprise, the present has been considered a foregone conclusion for the past ten days. In exercising his constitutional prerogative, the President has forwarded an elaborate message, in which all the objections, legal and political, which could be urged, are set forth in the strongest light. It is unnecessary to add that the draught of the document makes as strong a case as that side would allow. If he fails to convince the people it is because conviction is impossible. Let us concisely review his arguments:—

1. He deems the bill unnecessary. "If, as is claimed by many, all persons who are native-born are, by virtue of the Constitution, citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending law cannot be necessary to make them such." If they are not thus citizens, then why should they be declared such?—for all civil "rights are secured to all domiciled aliens and foreigners, even before naturalization, and the same enactments will give like protection to those for whom this bill prescribes special legislation."

2. The bill discriminates between the black race and the intelligent foreigners, for while the blacks are immediately declared citizens, the stranger has to reside amongst us five years before he can acquire these rights.

3. It invades the rights reserved by the Constitution to the States, or rather it encroaches on powers which the States did not delegate to the General Government. Thus it forces upon Indiana and Illinois black residents, while the State laws forbid any colored person to settle within the boundary of the Commonwealth. "If Congress has the right to decide who shall hold lands, who shall testify, then Congress can by law decide who shall sit as jurors, or as a judge, hold office, and finally vote in any State and Territory."

4. It provides for the punishment of State officers, judges, marshals, and others, who shall violate this law, even if they do so in conformity with a law passed by the Commonwealth, and makes them amenable for their action to other courts than those before which the case would naturally come. "The legislation thus proposed overrides the judicial power of the State."

5. He objects to its provision *ad seriatim* He objects to the fact that the case under this law would come before a United States Court. He objects to the power given to the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, instead of to the civil officers. He objects to the fees prescribed as belonging to a commissioner, as they tend to tempt him to make arrests to gain the legal reward. In fact, he says, "to me the details of the bill are fraught with evil."

In concluding the lengthy document he makes use of a sentence which will gratify every loyal heart, and which, coming as it does from one over whom the witches of the Democracy are holding a carnival because of a supposed conversion, will go far towards discouraging their hopes. He says:—

"Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say that I will cheerfully co-operate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the promotion of the civil rights of the freedmen, as well as those of all other classes of persons throughout the United States, by judicial process, under equal and impartial laws, in conformity with the provisions of the Federal Constitution. I now return the bill to the Senate, and regret that in considering the bills and joint resolutions, forty-two in number, which have been thus far submitted for my approval, I am compelled to withhold my assent from a second measure that has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress."

In order to convey an impression to our readers of the general reception with which the message is met, we append the editorial utterances of the leading journals of our own and sister cities.

The *North American*, in an able and exhaustive article, from which we can only make extracts, says:—

"The President is pursuing a fixed line of policy in consonance with his reconstruction plan. It does not accord with our own views, nor with those of the great majority of the Republican party, yet we can see that the President is sincere enough in his convictions, and that the doctrines he now lays down are those he has cherished the most of his life, though we had hoped that the events of the last five years had changed them somewhat. Strict construction is undoubtedly a good thing in its way, and we are not prepared to say that after an era in which the legal powers of the Government have been stretched and even exceeded, of necessity, in almost every direction, it may not be imperatively required that we should bring back the affairs of the national Government to the legitimate lines and bounds laid down by the Constitution. For this reason, among others, we were induced to rejoice that a man like ANDREW JOHNSON had succeeded to the Presidential office. But it will be an unhappy point of strict construction, indeed, if pushed to such an extreme as to deny to the National Congress the power to legislate for the protection of the rights of the four millions of emancipated slaves in the South, made free by our authority, and now to be left to the tender mercies of their late masters, and to oppressive codes of State laws, made for the express purpose of preventing the negro from bettering his condition. It is true that the President professes in both his veto messages his readiness to protect the unfortunate freedmen, and for so much he deserves credit. Had he pointed out any mode whereby, in his judgment, this could be done, we should give him still more credit, and we presume that Congress and the country would be rejoiced at an opportunity to provide against a peril that is admitted by all right minded persons. The veto is exactly the channel provided by the Constitution itself for the communication of such suggestions to Congress, and there could be no possible objection to the President making use of it in so very important a matter as this. That he has not availed himself of it is to be deplored, as there are passages in this last message that will lead many persons to infer—whether truly or not, we leave our readers to be the judges—that the strict construction theories of the President will hardly admit of any practical measure of protection to the freedmen calculated to be of any real value to them. It is not to be denied that some of the President's objections to this bill derive peculiar force from the fact that the bill would overrule and annul laws, and even constitutional provisions, in such loyal States as Indiana and Oregon, and what is right against any Southern State could not be wrong against a Northern. If the constitutional and statutory provisions against the negroes in those free States are consonant with the guarantees of the national Constitution, then Congress really possess no power to enact the Civil Rights bill, the effect of which would be to sweep away these provisions, and to punish any State official for attempting to enforce them. Our own belief has always been that such enactments as those of Indiana are not consistent with the rights guaranteed to the citizens of all the states by the national Constitution. The President seems to regard it as an invasion of State rights to attempt to annul these provisions by an act of Congress; and without stopping to discuss this, though we do not agree with it, we would merely remark that the effect of such a doctrine is to place the Union men and the freedmen of the South hopelessly beyond the reach of protection by our national legislation. The legal arguments against the details of the bill are drawn up with much ingenuity and skill, and make the most of all that can be said against the measure, with little, if any, apparent disposition to regard with favor, or to allow as much weight to the good parts of the bill as to its constructive faults. In fact, although the President winds up his message with an expression of his willingness to aid Congress in any requisite legislation to protect the civil rights of the freedmen, the whole tenor of the document is such as to leave no room to expect his sanction for any measure likely to be passed by Congress. If the arguments he adduces possess force, they go to show that there is no need of such legislation, and that Congress has no power to pass it. The securities most essential to the enforcement of the civil rights of the freedmen are the very ones to which the President most strenuously objects, and against which he urges his legal and constitutional arguments. What the Civil Rights bill put in the shape of law and made regular, his own officials have been engaged in doing a year past, and are now doing at this time. While we applaud the humane spirit that leads to such action, we must prefer to have it now put in some legal form by act of Congress, and we very much fear that the meaning of the present veto message, properly interpreted, is that all this protection is to be withdrawn, and the freedmen are to be left to shift for themselves, with no laws to appeal to for redress, and no legal means of righting themselves. If we are mistaken in this, we are at a loss to know why the President objects to a bill which would merely make legal the acts he now allows to be done all over the South by his own officials for the enforcement of the civil rights of the freedmen."

The *Ledger* devotes the following brief editorial paragraph to the Veto Message:—

"The President yesterday sent back the Civil Rights bill to the Senate, with his objections. His message tells the whole story in a clear and dispassionate manner, and his objections to the bill should be considered by both the Senate and the people in the same temper. He objects to the bill because it is a Congressional interference with the internal and domestic concerns of the individual States—matters that are reserved by the Constitution to the people and Legislatures of the States, and which have always been controlled by the latter. There are objections also based on such parts of the bill as inflict penalties on the legislators, judges, and judicial officers of the States that pass any laws or give any judgments in conflict with the bill. In brief, his objections go against the unconstitutional details of the bill, and not against the policy of protecting the freedmen. In this view he is supported by some of the best constitutional lawyers among the Radical Republicans of the House, of whom Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, may be referred to as an instance. These are matters to be considered calmly, and not with the heat and passion of partisanship."

The *Inquirer* and *Age* withhold an opinion because of the lateness of the hour.

The *Press*, in an editorial letter from "Occasional," comments most strongly on the veto. It says:—

"The predictions and fears of the patriots have been once more fulfilled. The prayers and wishes of the loyal millions of the United States, expressed through the large majorities of their servants in Congress, enunciated in the columns of every newspaper that supported ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON in 1864, and stood faithfully by the teachings of our fathers and the flag of our country, and directly appealing from every Union ballot-box and from every Union meeting that has spoken since the meeting of Congress, have been as deliberately disregarded by ANDREW JOHNSON as the demands and threats of his common enemies and the enemies of the country have been heard and obeyed. The Civil Rights bill, which the President this day returned to the Senate of the United States unsigned, was not a measure passed in the interests of the colored man, as he most unjustly tries to show. It was prepared to protect those thousands of white men who, during the Rebellion in the South, courageously maintained the true faith, and for so doing, continue to be the objects of the persecution of the returned Rebels. It is a fact that seems to have produced so little impression upon the President as to fill every loyal mind with a horrible suspicion that he has been poisoned by the prejudices of the impenitent Rebels themselves, that no class implores so piteously for the protection of the national Government as the white loyalists of the South, and that no portion of our citizens, except the blacks themselves, have suffered so much from the tyranny of the recent Rebels. Has President JOHNSON forgotten this fact, or has the new clamor of Southern treason against his old friends so completely conquered him, that he listens only to the behests of those who, soon after they had crouched at the feet of our victorious armies, and stood ready to accept any terms that might be offered, insist that the Freedmen's Bureau should be dismantled, and that the entire colored race of the South, made free as themselves by the result of war and the decrees of law and constitutional amendment, should be committed exclusively to their charge and be deprived of any aid or assistance from the Government for which they had fought, and which had promised them relief and protection for their continued and courageous loyalty? The President almost repeats and reaffirms the dead and shameless doctrine announced by Chief Justice TANEY in the celebrated DRED SCOTT decision—that the negro, bond and free, was not an American citizen, and had no rights which the white man was bound to respect—for the most of his argument is to show that the freedman is not really a citizen. The removal of the slavery cancer from the Constitution sufficiently secured him that right. It would have been a spectacle of moral sublimity had ANDREW JOHNSON gracefully given his approval to this august legislation. As we contemplate the future, in view of this question, we feel moved as if we had fallen upon the darkest days of our national experience. Whether this new and still more fatal proof of the inveterate hostility of ANDREW JOHNSON to the popular will, will so paralyze Congress and the country as to effectually destroy this great measure, a few days will show. It is, in fact, the greatest measure for the protection of the civil and natural rights of the American citizen that has ever proceeded from the mind of any statesman. How utterly beneath contempt ANDREW JOHNSON became when he sought in effect to nullify the great amendment by denying that it made citizens of those who had heretofore been slaves!"

The *New York Herald* (Conservative) says:—

"We had supposed this bill, in a new shape, a sort of reproduction of the old Fugitive Slave law; but, under the searching analysis of ANDREW JOHNSON, it appears a thousand times worse than the rejected Freedmen's Bureau experiment, and nothing less than a bill of unconstitutional abominations from beginning to end. The objections submitted against the first section of the bill, however, are those which mark the impassable barrier between him and the ruling radicals of Congress. He is opposed to the recognition at present, by law, of the blacks as citizens of the United States, and he is opposed to any further legislation by Congress affecting the domestic affairs of the several States, while eleven of the States of the Union are excluded by Congress from any voice in their legislation. These two objections disenpate the last glimmering hope of a possible compromise between ANDREW JOHNSON and THADDEUS STEVENS and his Congressional followers. The veto is, in fact, an emphatic declaration of war against the Radicals and their reconstruction system, root and branch. Henceforward there can be no party endorsements of the policy of Congress coupled with professions of adhesion to the policy of the Administration. The line of division between the two departments is in this veto too broadly and clearly marked to admit of any further hedging. It inaugurates a reconstruction of parties, it abolishes the Connecticut Republican platform, and it will most probably result in a Democratic victory in Connecticut on Monday next upon the JOHNSON platform. It must, we think, bring about an early reorganization of the Cabinet, and such a shaking among the dry bones of the Federal office-holders throughout the country as will cause the hungry outsiders to smack their lips with joy. The resolute character, the moral courage, and Jacksonian pluck of ANDREW JOHNSON will command the admiration of the people, as in the case of JACKSON; and the ground taken in this veto against the general admixture of whites and blacks, red and yellow men, upon the common footing of equality, will rally an overwhelming popular party to the President's support from Connecticut to Pennsylvania, and thence to the Pacific Ocean. The veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill was but the distant thunder announcing the approaching storm. This veto is the storm itself, and when it shall have passed away we shall have a purer political sky and a better atmosphere. But before that happy change the Radical majorities of Congress will be swept away, and all the thirty-six States of the Union will be invited into both Houses of Congress under the successful restoration policy of ANDREW JOHNSON. We dare say that this Civil Rights bill against the President's objections will share the fate of the Freedmen's Bureau bill; but, in any event, it is a declaration of war against the Radicals and their impracticable schemes, and ANDREW JOHNSON, as in the Rebellion, is the man to fight it through on his platform of the Union and the Constitution."

The New York *Tribune* (Radical Republican) says:—

"Having been among those who could not help evincing impatience with the tameness and slowness of our Government when the knife was first thrust at its life by slaveholding treason—having with difficulty endured the imbecilities and treacheries which culminated in the Bull Run disaster—having found it impossible to endure silently, unprotestingly, the obstinate dawdling and purposeless strategy of MCCLELLAN and BUELL—yet having lived to see all this, in God's good time, work out for our country a grander, truer deliverance than was contemplated by our short-sighted ken—we feel moved to thank ANDREW JOHNSON for his undesigned but most important demonstration of the vital truth that no class or race can be trusted with the rights of another, but that the only security for liberty and justice inheres in the securing of all men's rights under the only safe guarantee of all men's votes. Let us thank Mr. JOHNSON that his veto is so sweeping. He might have phrased it more cunningly; but he has chosen to let us know that it is not this part only of the bill that has provoked his opposition, but that *any* measure whereby Congress shall attempt to protect the Southern blacks against white abuse and oppression must encounter his determined, deadly opposition. It is not to a mode of doing the thing, but to the thing that Congress proposes to do, that Mr. JOHNSON'S main objection lies; consequently, it is idle to hope that any bill which provides—no matter how cautiously, timidly—for the protection of the blacks, will receive his sanction. It is, therefore, idle to consider his reasons in detail, since his main objection is not to any detail, but to the purpose and necessary scope of the measure. Let us rejoice, then, that it is thus made still clearer that the blacks can have no other protection than that of their own votes. The Freedman's Bureau must go; the civil rights of the blacks must remain such, and only such, as their respective States choose to accord them. If, then, they are to remain subjects and Pariahs in the land of their birth, they can have no rights at all; for the bone thrown by contemptuous pity to a beggar's dog is not his by right but by grace and favor. The blacks must vote, or those who hate them will verify their own prediction that they cannot live free among us, but must perish from off the face of the earth. Happily, there is another issue—that to be attained through a legal recognition of the great truth that "all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" and that "governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed." When these vital truths are recognized and obeyed, as they must be, then will our land have true, enduring peace.

The New York *Times* (Conservative Republican) says:—

"The Message of the President announcing his veto of the Civil Rights bill, which we publish in full in other columns, may not command universal assent. But we venture to think that few State papers have ever been given to the world that will so thoroughly compel the attention of thinking men of whatever creed, or kindred, or party. The President deals almost exclusively with the details of the bill as it passed through Congress, reserving his comments upon its policy to a few sentences at the close of the message. The analysis of the details, however, is of so keen and searching a character, the logic is so irresistible, that we should hope even the strongest advocates of the measure will see how vastly important it is that the constitutional power of the veto should exist, and now important, also, in a higher sense, it is that such a constitutional power should be intrusted to a President endowed with judgment, discretion, and most uncommon courage. The strictly legal interpretation which the President applies to particular sections of the act is so overwhelmingly strong, that the members "learned in the law" who voted for it, can hardly help blushing to find themselves so entirely at fault under the sharp logic of a layman. So far as we can learn the sentiment of the more discreet portion of the majority that voted for the bill, they are ready to confess that the President's reasons are too strong for them, and they are fain to fall back on what they call his political *animus* to excuse their non-acceptance of his arguments. Those who have throughout doubted the expediency of multiplying discriminating laws in favor of a class which has achieved an enfranchisement and social elevation unexampled in its suddenness and completeness in the history of the human race, must necessarily be pleased that the President goes even further in his veto than to interpret the mere technicalities of the law. To moderate and rational reformers the few simple but pregnant words which Mr. JOHNSON utters on the policy of enforcing the laws of *political economy* through the agency of a countless army of stipendiaries, have a value far beyond the mere enforcement of the immediate argument. They are words which have a scope and a bearing aside from the provisions of this or any other negro protection bill. And they show how far above the majority which desires to control his action, are the views of the Executive in all that appertains to the maintenance of constitutional freedom. It may be hoped that arguments as cogent as those employed in the message will not be thrown away. It is not every day that members have an opportunity of listening to reason and common sense. They may find this appeal a seasonable and acceptable change. Be that as it may, the President's message will be read and studied outside of Congress, and everywhere throughout the civilized world; and wherever it is read and studied the American name and character will be elevated, in so far as ANDREW JOHNSON is held to represent the American people."

The New York *World* (Democratic) says:—

"The message sent by the President to the Senate yesterday, returning, with his objections, the so-called Civil Rights bill, will command the attention of the country, and arouse conflicting admiration and rage among different classes of readers. The veto is a conclusive demonstration of what was apparent before, that the conflict between the President and Congress admits of neither compromise nor reconciliation; and that the controversy can be decided only by an appeal to their common superiors, the sovereign people. The two antagonistic policies proceed from a totally different order of ideas. One order of ideas tends to centralization; the other to preserve the balance of our complex system. The two systems of political thought are irreconcilable; the difference between the President and Congress is an "irrepressible conflict," just because a different order of political ideas prevails at the two ends of Pennsylvania avenue. Every argument urged in favor of the Civil Rights bill savors of Centralization; every objection to it presented in the Veto Message is built upon the constitutional reservation of certain powers to the States. The President justly characterizes the vetoed bill as, not a step, but a grand stride toward centralization. The Civil Rights bill overrides and virtually abolishes the State Governments, by putting all their officers under Federal surveillance, and controlling them in the discharge of their functions. It opens the way for negro suffrage and negro office-holding, enforced at the point of Federal bayonets. The constitutional objections urged by the President against the Civil Rights bill are reinforced by considerations of economy. The swarms of commissioners who would have to be paid out of the National Treasury, and the military force requisite for the enforcement of the law, would entail upon the people a heavy expense. By this wise and able message President Johnson has established a new claim to public confidence. He has shown himself, thus far, a statesman of singular independence, self-reliance, and political courage. We infer from the Washington telegrams that he did not consult his Cabinet in respect to this veto until after it was fully prepared, and he was on the point of sending it in. Yesterday morning he called a Cabinet meeting at an unusually early hour; evidently not for advice—for his mind was fully made up—but to communicate his settled determination to those whose confidential position entitled them to know its grounds in advance of the public. A statesman of such robust confidence in his own judgment will not be swerved, by any political cross-winds, from the line of policy he has deliberately adopted."

The New York *News* (Shent per Shent—4-11-44)—says:—

"The President has strengthened his position immeasurably by his veto of the odious and unconstitutional Civil Rights Bill. Of course it will intensify the Radical hostility towards him, but that may be considered as a point gained. There was no possibility of any compromise between the Executive and the revolutionists in Congress compatible with his dignity and the interests of the country; and, the more open and decided the antagonism between two such powers, the sooner will the issue be determined. The masses will hail with delight the evidence of their Chief Magistrate's firmness in combatting the schemes of an incendiary faction. It is only by a resolute exercise of the Executive authority that this unnatural contest between the two most potent influences in the political sphere can be brought to an end. But, after all, it is not, properly, a conflict between the Executive and Congress, for there is, strictly speaking, no national Congress now in session. The men who assemble in the Capitol at Washington, although individually invested with the attributes of legislators, do not, as a body, constitute a national Legislature. But the President has a formidable opposition to contend with. The radicals will use their Congressional majorities without any scruples of conscience to accomplish their purposes, and their purpose is no less than to secure an absolute control of the machinery of Government. They propose to remodel the political system of the republic so that it will be in perfect accord with the supremacy of their partisan doctrines. The Executive veto power embarrasses them, and they will not hesitate to use all means, lawful or unlawful, to surmount that difficulty. We wonder that the people can contemplate, without spontaneous and indignant protest, the measures adopted to render the veto prerogative inoperative and impotent. It is strange that enlightened freemen, having so much at stake, will submit to conspiracy to eject conservative members from Congress; yet, it can be seen at a glance, that the intention is to oust from the national councils a sufficient number of the supporters of the Executive policy to make sure of a two-thirds radical vote, and thus to cancel the virtue of the President's veto. The proceedings in the case of Senator STOCKTON exhibit this shameless intrigue in all its features of barefaced injustice. Do the people realize the danger of these radical usurpations? Do they understand that if a faction having a majority in Congress can drive their opponents from their seats in the Capitol and place their own adherents there, that then the will of faction has absolute sway in framing laws for the Republic? There is, then, no bridle upon their ambition, no check to their partisan aspirations. They shut the doors of the Capitol in the faces of the Representatives of the South, and vote the representatives of conservatism in the North out of their legitimate places, secure the power to defy the Executive veto, and then hold high carnival of fanaticism and revolution in Senate and House. Is this to be tolerated? Let us see what action will be taken on the veto of the Civil Rights bill. Let us see if the conservative voice of New Jersey is to be silenced in the Senate for the occasion. If so, it will be time for some popular demonstration that will impress the radicals with a sense of the necessity of abandoning their revolutionary conspiracy.

### THE VETOED BILL.

The following is a synopsis of the Civil Rights bill as passed by both Houses of Congress, and vetoed by the President:—

Section 1. That all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States, and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue and to be sued, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subjected to like punishments, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 2. And that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation or any right secured or protected by this act, or to punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Section 3 provides that the District Courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act; and also, concurrently with the Circuit Courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied, or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be.

Section 4. That the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be and they are hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed.

Section 5 That said Commissioners shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States and the Judges of the Superior Courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term time and vacation, upon satisfactory proof being made, to issue warrants and precepts for arresting and bringing before them all offenders against the provisions of this act, and, on examination, to discharge, admit to bail, or commit for trial, as the facts may warrant.

Section 6 defines the duties of the Commissioners appointed under the bill. And that it be obligatory on all United States marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants under the provisions of this bill; and imposes a penalty of $1000 on such marshals as shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties prescribed above. It further grants the Commissioners full power to carry out the provisions of the act.

Section 7 provides for the punishment of any person or persons who shall knowingly or wilfully hinder or prevent any officers in their execution of any warrant or process issued under the act.

Section 8 prescribes the emoluments which shall accrue to all officers for their services in carrying out the various peovisions of the bill, and their mode of payment.

Section 9. That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offenses have been, or are likely to be, committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the Judge, Marshal, and District Attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act, and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisitions shall be received by him, to attend at the time and place, and for the time therein designated.

Section 10. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such persons as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

Section 11. That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.


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ALSO, GET
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PHILADELPHIA. 3 26 2m4p

## AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Boileau the satirist tells us that all styles are good except the style that is tiresome. Mr. Brougham has precisely in his dramatization of *Only a Clod* fallen into the prohibited style; he has made *Only a Clod* intensely tiresome. The novel has very little sensation in it, but it contains strong contrasts of character. Mr. Brougham has perverted them all, taken from them their individuality, and destroyed all interest either to those who have read or to those who have not read the novel. There is little plot in the novel; there is not in the play, nor is the dialogue at all brilliant. The two parts of the piece are "Julia Desmond," not sufficiently developed to be understood, however, and "Frank Tredethlyn."

Miss Orton played "Julia" with the intelligence and judgment that distinguish all she does—displaying much power—but it is not a part that could secure applause, or admit of any great interpretation. Miss Orton was beautifully dressed. The soft folds of the magnificent lace she wore were especially becoming. If Mr. Mordaunt had read the novel, and not taken Mr. Brougham's version of the hero's character, he would have played it, we think, in a different style. Miss Andrews, who we do not remember to have seen before, possesses experience and intelligence, and is therefore, notwithstanding her few personal advantages, an acquisition.

Miss Cappelle was herself—that is, strained affected, and unnatural. She is careless in the width of her hoop-skirts. Her dresses being short and her hoops wide, the consequences can be imagined. Heavy balmoral leather boots are not exactly the *chaussure* for an heiress in a satin dress. Miss Ward has a part that was the bright bit in the play. She gave it full effect. Neither Mr. Lewis nor Mr. Foster gave the idea of high-bred, fashionable men. The piece admits of no scenery, but was well put on the stage, as far as the situations allowed.

This evening is dedicated to Mr. Birrfeld's benefit, *Only a Clod* and a selection of music will be given. Mr. Birrfeld's anxiety to suit public taste, his skill as a musician, and his extreme social popularity, insure him a full house.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—An audience composed of the elite of the city again greeted Miss de Marguerittes. She has made a most decided and brilliant success. The simplicity, pathos, and tenderness of the little "Cricket" are rendered with a reality and effect that have produced a deep impression. This evening Miss de Marguerittes takes her first benefit, and concludes her present engagement.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr Dillon will play this evening the fine part of "Virginius." Of the legitimate *roles* Mr. Dillon plays, this one is the finest.

JARVIS' FIFTH MATINEE.—The lovers of true excellence in musical execution will scarcely be required to be reminded of this attractive concert, but others may. Mr. Jarvis is an artist of the first rank and always associates with him assistants of like calibre, so that the largest expectations may be satisfied at his concerts. Mr. Schmitz, the well-known violoncellist, has a solo by Gross, Mr. Jarvis, one by Von Weber, Mr. Gaertner, a Fantaisie by Schubert; and all the artists are brought together in a brilliant quintette, by Mendelssohn. The foyer is generally crowded by Mr. Jarvis' admirers, and doubtless this will be the case to-morrow afternoon.

—Hon. A. K. McClure, editor of the Chambersburg *Repository*, pays the following compliment to the Colton Dental Association:—

"We recently tested, personally, the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, administered by Dr. Colton, No. 737 Walnut street, Philadelphia, in a dental operation, and feel that we cannot too highly commend it to persons who must undergo painful operations. An inflamed root of a tooth that had defied our best dentists, mainly because the preliminary operation of getting a hold on it sufficient to extract it would have been too painful to be borne, was taken out by Dr. Colton in one minute from the time we took the chair, and the first knowledge we had of any operation at all was his presentation of the troublesome tooth. The gas is entirely harmless when pure, the effect of it when inhaling it is pleasant, and the most nervous person can take it without any disagreeable results. But a few seconds are required to produce insensibility; in one minute it usually passes off entirely, and the patient feels none of the unpleasant sensations in the head, or the nausea often produced by ether. It is certainly a discovery of priceless value to sufferers. Dr. Colton has administered it to over six thousand patients, with entire success in every case. His daily use of the gas now exceeds two hundred gallons. It is not used in the country towns, we presume, because the demand for it would be limited, and it would be expensive to keep a supply of pure fresh gas on hand all the time where not much used. We notice it is now applied in many of the most important surgical operations."

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A fine lot of fast traveling Horses and blooded Mares, together with Horses useful for farming purposes, will be disposed of at the sale; as will be, also, Wagons, Harness, Farming Utensils, and Vehicles; Cattle, Poultry, Household Furniture, miscellaneous articles, etc, etc. The entire property of 46 acres, with planted crops, mansion, and appurtenances, may be sold at private sale, or leased for a term of two years, rent payable in advance, at any time from the present date until the day of public sale. An adjoining and separate lot of 12 acres, beautifully situated, and having a front of about 150 yards on the Bristol turnpike (making it most suitable for the erection of a country residence) may be disposed of in like manner. If, however, this lot is not disposed of privately, it will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder on the day of sale.

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The sale will take place on the premises at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, April 9, 1866. Persons wishing to visit the premises will get off the cars at Andalusia Station, C. & A. R. R. [3 28 4t] JAMES R. CANTWELL.

FOR SALE, OR IN EXCHANGE FOR City Property or Merchandise, desirable Dwelling in Centreville, Bucks county, four miles from Doylestown; fourteen rooms, stabling, ten acres of land, &c.; for eighteen years occupied by a physician. Apply to J. H. CURTIS & SON, Real Estate Brokers, 3 26 3t* No. 433 WALNUT Street.

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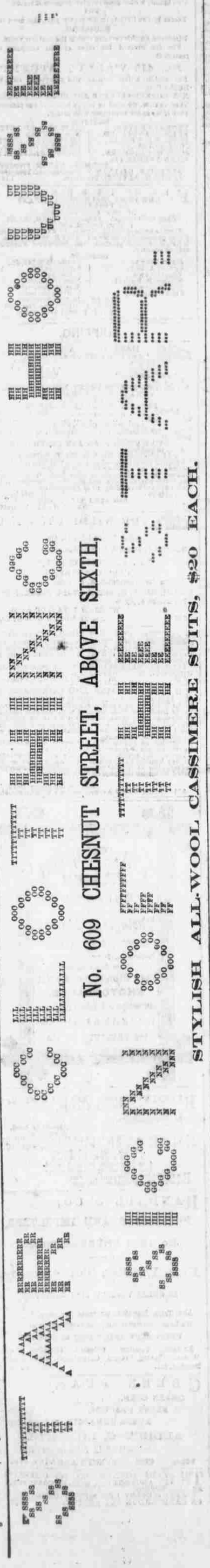


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They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

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IN FACT, for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church, theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

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Unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material.

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Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,

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**BEST QUALITIES OF COAL**

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| BUGGY HARNESS, from | | $22 50 to $150 |
| LIGHT BAROUCHE | do | 50 00 to 350 |
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H. STEEL & SON

*WILL OPEN THIS MORNING, ONE LOT OF*

FAST COLOR CALICOES, AT 10 CENTS.
2 CASES FAST COLOR CALICOES, AT 12½ CENTS
1 CASE FAST COLOR CALICOES, AT 14 CENTS.
5 CASES FAST COLOR CALICOES, AT 15 CENTS.
ALL OUR BEST CALICOES REDUCED to 22 CTS.
We are selling the cheapest Calicoes in this city.
YARD WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS AT 25, 30 and 31 CENTS.
42-inch and 5-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS AT 35, 37½, and 40 CENTS.
YARD WIDE UNBLEACHED MUSLINS at 23, 25 and 30 CENTS.
9-8 and 6-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS at 31, 40, and 50 CENTS.

*WILL ALSO OPEN THIS MORNING,*

A JOB LOT OF CHALLIE DE LAINES at 20 CENTS.
FINE HEAVY ENGLISH GINGHAMS at 31 CENTS
LIGHT CLOTHS,
LIGHT MIXED CASSIMERES.
Suitable for Ladies' Sacques.
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CLOTHS.
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CASSIMERES, in great variety, for men and boys' wear.

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BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLES.

**MISSES THORNHILL & BURNS,**

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED

*A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF*

FRENCH IMPORTED MADE-UP

UNDER-GARMENTS.

ALSO,

*COVERED FRENCH HOOP SKIRTS.*

THE NEW-STYLE TIE.

From the Opera "L'Africaine." 3 21 mwsimr

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OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

**No. 902 CHESNUT Street,**

WILL OPEN FOR

INSPECTION AND SALE,

HIS NEW SPRING STYLES

IN

SILK MANTILLAS,

**On Wednesday, March 28, 1866.**

[3 26 3trp

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND CLOTHS,

FOR LADIES' SACKS.

JUST OPENED,

A FULL AND VARIED STOCK,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

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PARIS NOVELTIES IN

MANTILLAS.

ALSO, IN

FINE LAMA LACE,

(Deutelle des Indes.)

POINTS, SHAWLS, AND ROTONDES,

**ON THURSDAY, March 29.**

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

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PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

**TARTAN GOODS,**

**SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.**

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

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N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened a new lot fast color Calicoes, 15 cents a yard.

Best quality American Calicoes, 18½ cents a yard.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslin.

Heavy Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 33, 35, 37½ and 40 cents.

Unbleached Muslins, 18, 23, 25 and 28 cents.

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Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.

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WHITE GOODS!

WHITE GOODS!

White Marseilles, 50, 75, 90 and $1 12½.

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Just opened, a new lot of Poil de Chevre, 25 cents a yard.

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Ladies' Buff and White Gloves.

Ladies' English Silk Gloves.

Children's Lisle and Berlin Thread Gloves.

Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.

Gents' Neck-ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.

A new lot of handsome Bonnet Ribbons.

PRICE & WOOD,

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N. B. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 3 24

CHEAP MUSLINS.

PILLOW MUSLINS, AT 31 CENTS.

YARD WIDE MUSLINS, AT 25 CENTS.

WIDE SHEETING, $1·00.

FINE SHIRTINGS, 35 CENTS.

YARD WIDE UNBLEACHED, 25 CENTS.

YARD WIDE EXTRA HEAVY UNBLEACHED 28 CENTS.

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LINEN SHEETINGS, $1·50.

8-4 TABLE DAMASK, $1·00.

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100 DOZEN NAPKINS, $2·65.

200 DOZEN RED BORDERED TOWELS, $3·00.

**J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,**

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N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Announce Their Opening

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

**CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,**

**On Thursday Next, March 29, 1866,**

*TO WHICH THE ATTENTION*

OF LADIES IS REQUESTED.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

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CHEAP CASSIMERES

FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

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WET BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER, THIS morning, one hundred and seven pairs of very fine, very heavy, and very large white Blankets at $7 per pair. These Blankets belonged to James, Kent, Santee & Co., and have just come from the refinisher's, where they have all been washed, and made equal to new. These Blankets were sold at $14 per pair, and we can safely recommend them as the very best bargain in Blankets we ever sold. This is all, and the last there will be of them. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

3 27 2t No 1021 MARKET Street, below Eleventh.

MARSEILLES QUILTS AT A GREAT SACRIfice.—Having bought two entire stocks of Marseilles Quilts, one of which was James Kent, Santee & Co.'s, at a discount of forty five per cent. on the cost, we are prepared to offer these goods to customers at about one-half the usual price. Among these are about sixty Quilts of the old double-back kind—prices from $4 50 to $14 each. We also have a few pair left of those very fine Blankets at $8 50—were $18 per pair. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL No. 1021 MARKET Street, below Eleventh. 3 27 2t

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PASSPORTS PROCURED, ACKNOWLEDGments, Depositions, Affidavits to Accounts, taken by JOHN H. FRICK, Notary Public, Commissioner for all the States. Pension and Prize Agent, No. 123 DOCK Street. 3 24 12t

ICE CREAMS AND WATER ICES, ALL flavors. RILEY'S, No. 1115 RACE Street. 3 27 3t*

# VETO.

## Return of the Civil Rights Bill—Objections of the President—The Rights of Citizenship—State Discrimination Between the Races—Restraints of the National Government—Powers of Congress Defined—Conflict of Judicial Authority—Powers Conferred Under the Bill—Adequacy of the Army and Navy, Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1866.

*To the Senate of the United States:*—

I regret that the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication," contains provisions which I cannot approve consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people, and my obligations to the Constitution of the United States.

I am, therefore, constrained to return it to the Senate, the House in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law. By the first section of the bill all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. The provision comprehends the Chinese of the Pacific States, Indians subject to taxation, the people called Gipsies, as well as the entire race designated as blacks, people of color, negroes, mulattoes, and persons of African blood. Every individual of these races born in the United States is by the bill made a citizen of the United States. It does not purpose to declare or confer any other right of citizenship than "Federal citizenship." It does not purport to give these classes of persons any *status* as citizens of States, except that which may result from their *status* as citizens of the United States. The power to confer the right of State citizenship is just as exclusively with the several States as the power to confer the right of Federal citizenship is with Congress. The right of Federal citizenship thus to be conferred in the several excepted races before mentioned, is now for the first time proposed to be given by law. If, as is claimed by many, all persons who are native born already are by virtue of the Constitution citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending bill cannot be necessary to make them such. If, on the other hand, such persons are not citizens, as may be assumed from the proposed legislation to make them such, the grave question presents itself whether, when eleven of the thirty-six States are unrepresented in Congress at this time, it is sound policy to make our entire colored population, and all other excepted classes, citizens of the United States. Four millions of them have just emerged from slavery into freedom. Can it be reasonably supposed that they possess the requisite qualifications to entitle them to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States? Have the people of the several States expressed such a conviction? It may also be asked whether it is necessary that they should be declared citizens in order that they may be secured in the enjoyment of the civil rights proposed to be conferred by the bill? These rights are by Federal as well as State laws secured to all domiciled aliens and foreigners, even before the completion of the process of naturalization; and it may safely be assumed that the same enactments are sufficient to give like protection and benefits to those for whom this bill provides special legislation.

Besides, the policy of the Government, from its origin to the present time, seems to have been that persons who are strangers to, and unfamiliar with our institutions and our laws, should pass through a certain probation, at the end of which, before attaining the coveted privilege, they must give evidence of their fitness to receive and to exercise the rights of citizens as contemplated by the Constitution of the United States.

The bill in effect proposes a discrimination against large numbers of intelligent, worthy, and patriotic foreigners, and in favor of the negro to whom, after long years of bondage, the avenues of freedom and intelligence have just now been suddenly opened. He must of necessity, from his previous unfortunate condition of servitude, be less informed as to the nature and character of our institutions than he who, coming from abroad, has to some extent, at least, familiarized himself with the principles of a Government to which he voluntarily entrusts life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Yet it is now proposed, by a single legislative enactment, to confer the rights of citizens upon all persons of African descent born within the extended limits of the United States, while persons of foreign birth, who make our land their home, must undergo a probation of five years, and can only then become citizens upon proof that they are of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. The first section of the bill also contains an enumeration of the rights to be enjoyed by these classes so made citizens in every State and Territory of the United States. These rights are to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is now enjoyed by white citizens. So, too, they are made subject to the same punishment, pains, and penalties in common with white citizens and to none others. Thus a perfect equality of the white and colored races is attempted to be fixed by Federal law in every State of the Union over the vast field of State jurisdiction covered by these enumerated rights. In no one of these can any State ever exercise any power of discrimination between the different races. In the exercise of State policy over matters exclusively affecting the people of each State, it has frequently been thought expedient to discriminate between the two races.

By the statutes of some of the States, Northern as well as Southern, it is enacted, for instance, that no white person shall intermarry with a negro or mulatto. Chancellor Kent says, speaking of the blacks, "that marriages between them and the whites are forbidden in some of the States where slavery does not exist, and they are prohibited in all the slave-holding states; and when not absolutely contrary to law, they are revolting, and regarded as an offense against public decorum." I do not say that this bill repeals State laws on the subject of marriage between the two races, for as the whites are forbidden to intermarry with the blacks, the blacks can only make such contracts as the whites themselves are allowed to make, and therefore cannot, under this bill, enter into the marriage contract with the whites. I cite this discrimination, however, as an instance of the State policy as to discrimination, and to inquire whether, if Congress can abrogate all State laws of discrimination between the two races in the matter of real estate, of suits, and of contracts generally, Congress may not also repeal the State laws as to the contract of marriage between the two races? Hitherto every subject embraced in the enumeration of rights contained in this bill has been considered as exclusively belonging to the States; they all relate to the internal policy and economy of the respective States. They are matters which, in each State, concern the domestic condition of its people, varying in each according to its own peculiar circumstances and the safety and well-being of its own citizens.

I do not mean to say that upon all these subjects there are not Federal restraints. As, for instance, in the State power of legislation over contracts there is a Federal limitation that no State shall pass a law impairing the obligations of contracts; and as to crimes, that no State shall pass an *ex post facto* law; to money, that no State shall make anything but gold and silver a legal tender. But where can we find a Federal prohibition against the power of any State to discriminate as do most of them, between aliens and citizens, between artificial persons, called corporations, and natural persons, in the right to hold real estate. If it be granted that Congress can repeal all state laws discriminating between whites and blacks in the subjects covered by this bill, why, it may be asked, may not Congress repeal in the same way all those laws discriminating between the two races on the subject of suffrage and office? If Congress can declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a contract in a State, then Congress can by law also declare who, without regard to race or color, shall have the right to sit as a juror or as a judge, to hold any office, and finally to vote, in every State and Territory of the United States. As respects the Territories, they come within the power of Congress, for as to them the law-making power is the Federal power; but as to the States, no similar provision exists, vesting in Congress the power to make rules and regulations for them.

The object of the second section of the bill is to afford discriminative protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them. By the preceding section it declares that "any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such persons having at any time been held in a condition of slavery, or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court." This section seems to be designed to apply to some existing or future law of a State or Territory, which may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for counteracting such forbidden legislation by imposing a fine and imprisonment upon the legislators who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon the officers or agents who shall put or attempt to put them into execution. It means an official offense, not a common crime committed against law upon the person or property of the black race. Such an act may deprive the black man of his property, but not of the right to hold property. It means a deprivation of this right itself, either by the State judiciary or the State Legislature. It is, therefore, assumed that, under this section, members of State Legislatures who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of this bill, that judges of the State courts who should render judgments in antagonism with its terms, and that marshals and sheriffs who should as ministerial officers, execute processes sanctioned by State laws and issued by State judges in execution of their judgments, could be brought before other tribunals, and there subjected to fine and imprisonment for the performance of the duties which such State laws might impose. The legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State. It says to every State court or judge, "If you decide that this act is unconstitutional; if you refuse under the prohibition of a State to allow a negro to testify; if you hold that, over such a subject matter, the State law is paramount, and under color of a State law refuse the exercise of the right to the negro, your error of judgment, however conscientious, shall subject you to fine and imprisonment." I do not apprehend that the conflicting legislation, which the bill seems to contemplate, is likely so to occur as to render it necessary at this time to adopt a measure of such doubtful constitutionality.

In the next place, this provision of the bill seems to be unnecessary, as adequate judicial remedies could be adopted to secure the desired end without involving the immunities of legislatures, always important to be preserved in the interests of public liberty; without assailing the independence of the judiciary, always essential to the preservation of individual rights; and without impairing the efficiency of ministerial officers, always necessary for the maintenance of public peace and order. The remedy proposed by this section seems to be in this respect not only anomalous, but unconstitutional, for the Constitution guarantees nothing with certainty if it does not ensure to the several States the right of making and executing laws in regard to all matters arising within their jurisdiction, subject only to restriction in cases that conflict with the Constitution and constitutional laws of the United States—the latter should be held to be the supreme law of the land.

The third section gives the District Courts of the United States exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act," and concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts of the United States of all civil and criminal cases affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality, wherever they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section; and the construction which I have given to the second section is strengthened by this third section, for it makes clear what kind of denial or deprivation of the rights secured by the first section was in contemplation. It is a denial or deprivation of such rights "in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State." It stands, therefore, clear of doubt that the offense and the penalties provided in the second section are intended for the State judge who, in the clear exercise of his functions as a judge, *not* acting ministerially but judicially, shall decide contrary to this Federal law.

In other words, when a State judge, acting upon a question involving a conflict between a State law and a Federal law, and bound, according to his own judgement and responsibility, to give an impartial decision between the two, comes to the conclusion that the State law is valid and the Federal law is invalid, he must not follow the dictates of his own judgment at the peril of fine and imprisonment. The legislative department of the Government of the United States thus takes from the judicial department of the States the sacred and exclusive duty of judicial decision, and converts the State judge into a mere ministerial officer, bound to decide according to the will of Congress.

It is clear that in the States which deny to persons whose rights are secured by the first section of the bill any one of the rights, all criminal and civil cases affecting them will, by the provision of the third section, come under the exclusive cognizance of the Federal tribunals. It follows that if in any state which denies to a colored person any one of those rights, that person should commit a crime against the laws of the State, murder, arson, rape, or any other crime, all protection or punishment through the courts of the State is taken away, and he can only be tried and punished in the Federal courts. How is the criminal to be tried if the offense is to be provided for and punished by Federal law? That law, and not the State law, is to govern.

It is only when the offense does not happen to be within the purview of Federal law that the Federal courts are to try and punish him. Under any other law, then resort is to be had to the common law, as modified and changed by State legislation, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States. So that over this vast domain of criminal jurisprudence, provided by each State for the protection of its own citizens, and for the punishment of all persons who violate its criminal laws, Federal law, wherever it can be made to apply, displaces State law.

The question here naturally arises, from what source Congress derives the power to transfer to Federal tribunals certain classes of cases embraced in this section? The Constitution expressly declares that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming land under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

Here the judicial power of the United States is expressly set forth and defined, and the act of September 24, 1789, establishing the judicial courts of the United States, in conferring upon the Federal courts jurisdiction over cases originating in State tribunals, is careful to confine them to the classes enumerated in the above-recited clause of the Constitution. This section of the bill undoubtedly comprehends cases and authorizes the exercise of powers that are not, by the Constitution, within the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States. To transfer them to those courts would be an exercise of authority well calculated to excite distrust and alarm on the part of all the States—for the bill applies alike to all of them—as well to those that have as to those that have not been engaged in rebellion. It may be assumed that this authority is incident to the power granted to Congress by the Constitution, as recently amended, to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the article declaring that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

It cannot, however, be justly claimed that, with a view to the enforcement of this article of the Constitution, there is at present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers which this bill confers. Slavery has been abolished, and at present nowhere exists within the jurisdiction of the United States, nor has there been, nor is it likely there will be, any attempt to renew it by the people or the States. If, however, any such attempt shall be made, it will become the duty of the General Government to exercise any and all incidental powers necessary and proper to maintain inviolate the great law of freedom.

The fourth section of the bill provides that officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be empowered to make arrests, and also that other officers may be specially commissioned for that purpose by the President of the United States. It also authorizes Circuit Courts of the United States and the Superior Courts of the Territories, to appoint, without limitation, commissioners, who are to be charged with the performance of quasi judicial duties.

The fifth section empowers the commissioners so to be selected by the courts, to appoint in writing under their hands, one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute warrants and other proscutions desired by the bill. These numerous official agents are made to constitute a sort of police in addition to the military, and are authorized to summon a *posse comitatus*, and even to call to their aid such portions of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged. This extraordinary power is to be conferred upon agents irresponsible to the Government and to the people, to whose number the discretion of the commissioners is the only limit, and in whose hands such authority might be made a terrible engine of wrong, oppression, and fraud.

The general statutes regulating the land and naval forces of the United States, the militia, and the execution of the laws, are believed to be adequate for every emergency which can occur in time of peace. If it should prove otherwise Congress can at any time amend those laws in such a manner as, while subserving the public welfare, not to jeopard the rights, interests, and liberties of the people.

The seventh section provides that a fee of ten dollars shall be paid to each commissioner in every case brought before him; and a fee of five dollars to his deputy or deputies, for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises. All these fees are to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, whether there is a conviction or not; but in case of conviction they are to be recoverable from the defendant. It seems to me that under the influence of such temptation bad men might convert any law, however beneficent, into an instrument of persecution and fraud.

By the eighth section of the bill the United States courts, which sit only in one place for white citizens, must migrate, the marshal and district attorney, and necessarily the clerk, although he is not mentioned, to any part of the district upon the order of the President, and there hold a court, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and there the judge and the officers of the court must remain, on the order of the President, for the time designated. The ninth section authorizes the President, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act. This language seems to imply an important military force, that is to be always at hand, and whose only business is to be the enforcement of this message over the vast region where it is intended to operate.

I do not propose to consider the policy of this bill. To me the details of the bill are fraught with evil. The white race and the black race of the South have hitherto lived together under the relation of master and slave—capital owning labor. Now, suddenly, this relation is changed; and as to ownership, capital and labor are divorced. They stand new each master of itself—in this new relation one being necessary to the other.

There will be a new adjustment, which both are deeply interested in making harmonious. Each has equal power in settling the forms, and if left to the laws that regulate capital and labor, it is confidently believed that they will satisfactorily work out the problem. Capital, it is true, has more intelligence, but labor is never so ignorant as not to understand its own interests, not to know its own value, and not to see that capital must pay that value. This bill frustrates this adjustment, it intervenes between capital and labor and attempts to settle questions of political economy through the agency of numerous officials, whose interest it will be to foment discord between the two races; so far as the breach widens, their employment will continue, and when it is closed, their occupation will terminate in all our history, in all our experience, as a people living under Federal and State law. No such system as that contemplated by the details of this bill has ever before been proposed or adopted to establish for the security of the colored race safeguards which go infinitely beyond any that the General Government has ever provided for the white race. In fact, the distinction of race and color is by the bill made to operate in favor of the colored and against the white race.

They interfere with the municipal legislation of the States, with the relations existing exclusively between a State and its citizens, or between inhabitants of the same State—an absorption and assumption of power by the General Government which, if acquiesced in must sap or destroy our Federative system of limited powers, and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States. It is another step, or rather stride, towards centralization, and the concentration of all legislative powers in the National Government. The tendency of the bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of rebellion, and to arrest the progress of those influences which are more closely drawing around the States the bonds of union and peace.

My lamented predecessor, in his proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863, ordered and declared that all persons held as slaves within certain States, and parts of States therein designated, were and thenceforward should be free; and further, that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons. This guarantee has been rendered especially obligatory and sacred by the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States. I therefore fully recognize the obligation to protect and defend that class of our people whenever and wherever it shall become necessary, and to the full extent compatible with the Constitution of the United States.

Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say that I will cheerfully co-operate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the promotion of the civil rights of the freedmen, as well as those of other classes of persons throughout the United States, by judicial process under equal and impartial laws, in conformity with the provisions of the Federal Constitution. I now return the bill to the Senate, and regret that in considering the bills and joint resolutions, forty-two in number, which have been thus far submitted for my approval, I am compelled to withhold my assent from a second measure that has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress. ANDREW JOHNSON.


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8 24 § 706 CHESNUT STREET

## RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12 two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·20 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington Alexandria.

W. H. MCCAFFERTY, General Superintendent.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN, FURMAN SHEPPARD, THOS. MACKELLAR, JOHN SUPPLEE, JOHN W. CLAGHORN, SILAS YERKES, JR., ALFRED S. GILLETT, N. B. LAWRENCE, CHARLES I. DUPONT, HENRY P. KENNEY, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.

ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19

FIRE INSURANCE,

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown, Charles A. Duy, Wm. D. Lewis, William B. Bullock, Wm. S. Needles, John D. Taylor, Thomas Kimber, Jr., Lemuel Coffin, J. Billborn Jones, John Woodside, Wm. C. Longstreth, J. N. Hutchinson,

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President
THOS. S NEILSON, Secre

## SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.

"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"

"HIBERNIA," "CALEDONIA," "BRITANNIA," "COLUMBIA," "CAMBRIA," "INDIA."

Steam to

LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30

PREPAID CERTIFICATES

Issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from

ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

AND SAVANNAH, Ga.

The well-known and favorite Steamship

"E. C. KNIGHT,"

CAPTAIN DENBY,

Will sail for Wilmington, N. C., direct,

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 29, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

For freight, apply to

WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO.,
3 24 4t No. 208 NORTH WHARVES.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 152 S DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

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MANUFACTURER,

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Photograph Albums,

BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,

Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.

CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.

808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN,

FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES

9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land [illegible] to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1865.

$100,000 United States 5 per cent. loan, '71.....$95,000 00
120,000 " 6 " '81..... 128,100 00
200,000 " 7 3-10 per cent. loan,
Treasury Notes..... 194,375 00
100,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan..... 90,555
84,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan..... 53,250
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan..... 112,812 50
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 20,000 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 23,750 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 23,75
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia..... 13,537 50
7,150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 8,580 0
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 3,250 00
40,000 Deposit with the United States Government, subject to ten days' call..... 40,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan..... 18,900 00
170 700 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property..... 170,700 0

$1,936,850 Par. Market value.....$996,560 00
Real Estate..... 36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurances made, 121,013 37
Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company..... 40,511 44
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value..... 2,910 00
Cash in Banks..... $35,556 99
Cash in Drawer..... 678 48 36,235 37
$1 233,580 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penistan, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooks, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851 96.

Capital.....$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus..... 944,943 15
Premiums..... 1,162,908 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker, Edward C. Dale, Tobias Wagner, George Fales, Samuel Grant, Alfred Filler, George W. Richards, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Isaac Lea, Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 tf231

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 S. FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equ

## THE QUESTION OF RACES IN THE SOUTH.

### Another Letter from the Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee.

The Louisville *Journal* publishes another interesting letter from the venerable John Bell, of Tennessee, devoted to the consideration of the future relations between the black and white races in the South. He says that for some time to come, with the destitute whites as well as the blacks, the great need, the most urgent want, the wailing cry must, indeed will be, "Bread! bread! bread!"

He holds that the institution of slavery in the South was far from being an unmitigated evil; that it greatly improved the black race, and was preparing the way for their peaceable, happy enfranchisement, in accordance with natural laws, when the civil war was precipitated by Northern fanaticism. He admits that there were traces of hardship and scandal, but contends that the general tendency was ameliorative. As an evidence of this, he contrasts the condition of the slaves in the time of his boyhood with their improved status at the commencement of the war. He states that the blacks were quiet and apparently contented during the civil war, until President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation appeared. He thus describes the result:—

After the Government of the United States adopted the policy of emancipation and of recruiting their armies from the freedmen, it soon appeared that the presence or the approach of the Federal army was the signal of a discernible sensation among the slaves, and that as soon as it was known that protection would be extended to them in the Federal lines, it was a greater temptation than many of them could resist, and many of them, male and female, left their homes and joined their liberators, some openly, but in my observation, they generally left quietly and in the night, apparently not wishing to hurt the feelings of their masters and mistresses.

In the rapid march of General Wilson through Alabama and part of Georgia, two divisions of his army, one directly from Columbus and the other from West Point, passed by the place where I resided, maping a short stop, Colonel Lagrange, commanding one division, and General McCook the other. From conversation with them, or with some of their staff, I learned that while they felt obliged to protect the slaves that joined them on this march, they felt that they were an incumbrance to them, as they moved without any baggage train. There were a considerable number of negro men in the army, mounted on horses and mules gathered right and left as they passed through the country.

There were also many women so intoxicated with the idea of freedom that they were content, jaded and worn as they were, to drag themselves along on foot in the rear of the army, with not a few children straggling after them—a piteous spectacle. I conjectured that they would sink by the way, and that few of them would ever reach Macon, from which they were about two days' march. A few weeks afterwards many of the negro men came trudging back, declaring their intention to return to their masters, apparently satisfied with the experiment they had made of freedom. These were such as I supposed had no fancy for the military service, or perhaps they were such as the officers refused to receive into the Federal service, but the women and children I saw or heard no more of.

Mr. Bell intimates that the blacks made as much, if not more, progress in slavery, than the peoples of Europe without it. He says:—

It may be objected that the great experiments which I represent as offering the best practicable test of the equality of the races that ever could be presented to the world, if still going on, could afford no fair test of the relative capacity of the races, because it is said the time and employment of the African race were by our system of slavery wholly under the control of their masters; and it may be inquired with great pertinency what attribute of fairness can be predicated of any trial of the capabilities of the African under such circumstances.

The only rational answer that can be made to such an inquiry, is that in no other way, under no different or other circumstances, could an experiment be made upon a large and satisfactory scale, of the capacity of a race of people commencing with them in a state of barbarism.

The civilization which masses of men acquire, taken from their primitive barbarism, with no other wants or desires than such as are common with the beasts of their native forests, and no higher grade of reason than the instincts wild beasts manifest, is not the work of a single or even of many generations.

To have attained the present stage of civilization by the most enlightened people of Europe, of the Caucasian race, has been the work of ages—of nine centuries, taking the era of the Norman conquest as the commencement of modern civilization, having all the advantages of what remained of the Roman civilization to start with; and still, all the boasted improvements of the nineteenth century cannot save a large proportion of them from becoming the dupes and often the victims of the wildest and most preposterous delusions and superstitions connected with subjects that directly concern their own interests and welfare.

It was only in the century before the last, or during the seventeenth century, that the most civilized people of all Europe could boast that they had freed themselves, if indeed they have entirely done so to this day, from the degrading delusion or superstitious belief in witchcraft, next to idol worship a badge of the lowest grade of intelligence and the grossest ignorance.

The application of the above views I propose to make to the present state of the country in another letter in a few days.

Respectfully yours, etc., JOHN BELL.

## Literary Intelligence.

MM. PREVOST-PARADOL AND GUIZOT AT THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Many of the Paris journals publish the addresses of M. Prevost-Paradol and M. Guizot, delivered in the Academie Francaise on the occasion of the reception of the latter, who is elected to succeed M. Ampere as academician. Among those present were the Countess de Salvandy, Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow, Mme. Thiers, Mme. A. de Rothschild, MM. Berryer, Dufaure, Sainte-Beuve, Nisard, De Sacy, the Duke de Nosilles, the Duke and Prince de Broglie, Count de Montalembert, etc., etc. *La Liberte* characterizes the speech of the new academician as being "full of strength, grace, and elevation of tone." It contains scarcely any covert political allusions, but he thanked the Academy for having, by electing him, given him a fresh proof of their sympathy with the freedom of the press. Referring to M. Ampere's work on Roman history, M. Prevost-Paradol said:—"M. Ampere keeps aloof from those systems which are at present the fashion regarding an important epoch of Roman history—systems which are less original than is supposed; for our judicious Montaigne, in speaking of the historian, Dion Cassius, says:—'He has such a sickly notion of Roman history that he dares to uphold the cause of Julius Cæsar against Pompey, and that of Antony against Cicero.' M. Ampere, gentlemen," continued the orator, "had too elevated a soul, and too just a mind, to entertain sickly notions about Roman history." M. Guizot, in his speech in reply, abstained from any political allusions.

## A Chinese Numismatic Curiosity.

D. J. Lake, Esq., Cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank, of this city, has secured from the Rev Justus Doolittle, for twenty years a Missionary in China under the auspices of the American Board, a complete set of Chinese cash, dating from 245 B. C. down to the present dynasty. Mr. Doolittle, who is now in this country, and intends shortly to return to China, is an eminent Chinese scholar, and has accurately classified these coins, five hundred in number, by the different reigns, embracing the Sung, Ming, Tartar, Mongolian, and Cochin-China dynasties. The earlier specimens, before the time of Christ, are of most uncouth shapes, some resembling a razor, others a padlock, although the common shape is circular, with the customary square hole in the centre for convenience in stringing. In size, they vary from three inches in diameter, and half an inch in thickness (in numismatic measurement, size 48), to coins of the size of the nickel cent.

Apart from the historic associations connected with these souvenirs of Celestial civilization, they are of unusual interest as being the only complete collection ever brought to this country, and, furthermore, as proving beyond cavil that the Chinese were among the earliest fabricators of coins; sharing this honor with the Egyptians and Greeks, a fact not generally conceded by writers on numismatology. Accompanying the collection are a few samples of old Chinese legal-tenders, five-twenties, and greenbacks, which to the ignorant eye might seem the wrappers of tea chests. Mr. Lake has purchased the entire collection, and will probably deposit it in the Lake Forest University.—*Chicago Tribune.*

## Billiard Exposition.

ROBERTS, KAVANAGH, DEERY, FOSTER, AND GEARY IN A TRIAL OF SKILL.

An admirable exposition of the game of billiards was given last evening at the Cooper Institute, in presence of a large audience, among whom were almost all the billiard notorieties of New York. The performance of the evening was inaugurated by the American full game of two hundred points up, Melvin Foster being matched against Michael Geary. The game passed off without any exhibition of remarkably good play. The score stood at the end of the game:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Geary | 201 | Average | 11·3 |
| Foster | 176 | Average | 9·14 |

The principal attraction of the day, Mr. John Roberts, champion of England, next set to in an American game of 250 up with Mr. John Deery, champion of America. In this game an opportunity was afforded those present of witnessing the shots upon which the notoriety of Roberts is built; and from the frequency of the applause it could be seen that his magnificent play was fully appreciated. His "draw" and "follow" shots were something extraordinary. Roberts won in fourteen innings, the score being:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Roberts | 250 | Average | 17·12 |
| Deery | 211 | Average | 15·1 |

A three-ball French "carom" game followed between Roberts and Edward Cahill. The former seemed to have it all his own way till in the twenty-second innings a skilful nursing of the balls on Cahill's part brought him out victorious, he making in that innings twenty-one caroms. The score was Cahill 50, average 2·6; Roberts 41, average 1·19.

The evening's entertainment was brought to a close by an English game of 500 points between Roberts and Dudley Kavanagh. Here the former was perfectly at home, and some of the shots he made were received with loud and prolonged applause. Kavanagh played well, but was no match for his opponent, who won easily by 158 points. Score after twenty-five innings:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Roberts | 501 | Average | 20·1 |
| Kavanagh | 342 | Average | 13·17 |

During the evening Coroner Grover read the following:—

NEW YORK, March 26, 1866.—Having seen a challenge issued by Mr. Joseph Dion, of Montreal, to play any man in the world a series of games, and as my stay in this country will not allow me much time, I would like to play Mr. Dion two of the three games named, the English and American, each game to be one thousand points up, pushed shot barred, and the amount two or five thousand dollars in gold each game, half forfeit. All other details to be agreed upon. JOHN ROBERTS,
Champion of England.

The reading was received with loud cheers.—*N. Y. Herald, to-day.*

SAM HOUSTON'S DEATH.—An interesting article on Sam Houston in the April number of *Harper's Magazine* thus speaks of his death:—

"But if Houston's days were ended while adversity impended over his country and his house, he was not without hope in the great future. He died, as he had lived a number of years, a Calvinistic Baptist, in full faith and fellowship with his church. His last days were given to prayer for his distressed family and country, and in spiritual preparation, 'while yet on the narrow strip of land which separates man from eternity.' These were his own words. In the absence of a minister of his own denomination, for several weeks before his dissolution he had the consolation of a Presbyterian divine, with whom he had lately reconciled previous differences. In the same manner he forgave all his enemies, and he died as none but a Christian can die.

"He left a widow and seven children, no one of whom had attained years of majority. He had owned a few slaves. He no longer looked to them as a dependence after the first gun was fired. His lands are not available to his family. So that Houston died—as Benton said a public man ought to die—poor. He had married late. His widow is a sterling woman, who had greatly influenced and improved his later years. In his darkest hours she had been his best adviser."


## DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 §

## DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, AT THE OLD STAND, No. 41 N. EIGHTH Street, East side.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.
With the benefits of an experience of nearly fifty years on Staten Island, and facilities unequalled by any other establisment in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having Silk, Woollen or Fancy Goods for DYEING OR CLEANSING.
BARRETT, DEPEW & CO.,
No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street, New York,
No. 718 BROADWAY, New York,
No 269 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.
3 3 1m

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.
This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.
Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw3m

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!
*REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.*
**Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners,**
(Patented November 21, 1865.)
It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly, turn on twice or thrice as much as would answer their needs.
Call and examine, or send your orders to
STRATTON & CO.,
AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Retail price, 35 cents each. 2 12 mw3m

THOMAS BIRCH & SON
AUCTIONEERS.
**No. 1110 CHESNUT STREET.**

A ONE-HORSE POWER
AMATEUR ENGINE.
This engine will be disposed of by private or public sale, by the above parties, at their Auction Store.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,
BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
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MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."
Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.
Price, 50 cents. Sold at
DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 § No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.


## RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, March 26, 1866, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Way Mail Train at 9 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.
Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 2 45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington:—
Leave Philadelphia at 8 15, 11·15 A. M., 3·30 5·30 and 11·30 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations
Leave Wilmington 7·00, 8 15, and 9·30 A. M., 3·00 and 5·00 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 12 M., 4·30, and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 8·01, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M., 12·27, 3·43, 5·01, 5 44 and 10·36 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 8 30 A. M. Way Mail; 9 20 A. M., Express; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6 35 P. M., Express; 8·25 P. M., Express.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9 52 A. M., and 3·23 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 10·33 A. M., and 4 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4 15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express 11·00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate Stations at 6·30 P. M.
Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 30 P. M. Leave Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate Stations at 4 45 P. M.
3 12 H. F KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail Train | at | 8·00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 | at | 10·00 " |
| Fast Line | at | 12·00 M. |
| Parkesburg | at | 1·00 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | at | 2 30 " |
| Lancaster Accommodation | at | 4·00 " |
| Paoli Train, No. 2 | at | 5·30 " |
| Erie Mail* | at | 9 00 " |
| Philadelphia Express† | at | 11·10 " |

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | at | 1·10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | at | 7·10 " |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 | at | 8 20 " |
| Parkesburg | at | 9·00 " |
| Lancaster Train | at | 12·30 P. M. |
| Fast Line | at | 1·10 " |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 2 | at | 4·40 " |
| Day Express | at | 5·50 " |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | at | 9·10 " |

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.
All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.
TICKET OFFICES
Have been opened at No. 631 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes, as well as Tickets, can be had on application to
THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
FRANCIS FUNK,
3 12 No. 137 DOCK Street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 2·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 4·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville, and Williamsport.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6 30 A. M., 8·15 and 5 30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
6 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, as the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A ship memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance be sent with each load of goods or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
11 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8 20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 2, 5¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11·40 A. M., 2·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·25 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7·20, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6, and 8 P. M.
The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, and 7 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 9 20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 5¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, and 7 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 5¾, and 8 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg Hagerstown etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc., at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc. and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·50 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·35 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9·00 P. M.
Market train with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 7·00 A. M., and Downingtown at 12 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·20 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7·05 A. M. and 2·20 Noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10 52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1 45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 an 4 15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 00 A. M. and 6·00 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired for families and firms
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points as per recent advertisement.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS,
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6·00 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation | $2·25 |
| At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express | 3 00 |
| At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express | 2 25 |
| At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) | 2·25 |
| At 8 and 11·30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket | 2·25 |
| 2d Class Ticket | 1 50 |

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

| | |
|---|---|
| At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express | $3·00 |
| At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express | 2·25 |

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M., 10·30, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Bloomsbury, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 6 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State and the Great Lakes.
Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 7·30 A. M. and 9·30 P. M.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA,
Will leave from foot of Cortlandt street
At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
March 12, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 6 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.
For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3 30 and 5·30 P. M.
Freight will be received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Freight received before 9 A. M. will go forward same day.
Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.
A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·15 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 3 40 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 6

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ANY AMOUNT 11 13

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF MEDICINES, VETERINARY TOOLS, INSTRUMENTS, ETC., AT GIBSBORO, D. C.,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Gibsboro, D. C., under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, March 29 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of Medicines, Veterinary Tools, Instruments, etc., consisting in part of—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 lbs. | Gum Myrrh. | 3 lbs. | Chloroform. |
| 11 lbs. | Saleratus. | 27 lbs. | Acid, Sulphuric. |
| 4 lbs. | Veratria Viride. | 11 lbs. | Acid, Nitric. |
| 33 lbs. | Saltpetre. | 9

## MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

### New Jersey Conference.

EVENING SESSION—SIXTH DAY.—The Conference met at half-past seven. Reading of the Scriptures, and prayer by Thomas Sergeant, who occupied the chair by appointment of Bishop Scott.

The report of the Bible Society was then read. It was an interesting document, as it gave full particulars of the operations during the past year. The report was received, and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

Rev. Mr. Ashbrook was ordered to forward the moneys in his hands to Dr. Sheldon, Bible agent.

The Committee on Temperance made their report, strongly discountenancing the practice of drinking domestic wines, as it was a prolific source of evil. The Committee urged the necessity of observing a strict desire to further the cause of temperance, and of organizing the children into temperance societies. This report elicited much discussion.

A resolution was offered to instruct the children against the use of intoxicating liquors. An amendment was offered and carried, also instructing them to abstain from the use of tobacco. The report was then adopted.

The report of the Committee on the State of the Union was then read, regretting that all of the notorious traitors who plunged the nation into war remain unwashed of the blood of the slaughtered thousands of freemen.

An earnest effort was made to prevail on all members of the Conference to be careful to bring only large and good money hereafter, in reporting their collections.

The present clerical Stewards were directed, by vote, to continue to fill their offices, viz.:—G. R. Snyder, E. H. Stokes, S. Vansant, and P. Cline.

The Presiding Elders were instructed to associate two persons from each district with themselves in appointing and arranging for Conference Centenary Camp-Meetings some time during the month of August. Adjourned.

SEVENTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.—The Conference convened at 8½ o'clock, Bishop Scott presiding. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Ballard. Minutes of the evening session were read and adopted.

The Committee on Statistics made their report, which was adopted. It contains many interesting facts connected with the progress of the Church, giving the amount of increase, decrease, etc., of the various charges in the Conference districts.

Rev. Mr. Perry made a full explanation in reference to the progress and condition of the Pennington Seminary, and represented its affairs in a favorable light. The Conference passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Perry for the faithful performance of his duties in connection with the Seminary, and having succeeded in paying the debt of that institution.

At the close of the report, Rev. Mr. Stokes made a very feeling and touching speech, and then presented Mr. Perry with a splendid gold American manufactured hunting-case watch, with an engraving of Pennington Seminary, and the proper inscription. It was feelingly responded to by its recipient. The watch was the gift of the members of the Conference.

The Finance Committee made their report, representing that in some instances some pastors did not get salaries enough to pay their way, and asked some arrangement to obviate the difficulty. Adopted, and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

The exhibit of the Methodist Book Concern was received and read. It shows that the assets of the Concern are $366,213. The establishment was represented in a flourishing condition.

The place of holding the next Annual Conference was fixed at Keyport, in Monmouth county.

A large number of motions, reports, etc., were presented and adopted.

It is thought that the Conference will so far get through with the business as to be able to adjourn to-day.

VINELAND.—In this prosperous settlement it is said that from eight hundred to one thousand buildings are under stipulation to go up the present season. A large amount of fruit will come to the Philadelphia market the present season from Vineland.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE FINE ARTS.—The great sale of paintings at the Academy of Fine Arts yesterday attracted a large and distinguished audience. The bidding was animated, and the sale was managed admirably by Mr. B. Scott, Jr., the well-known art auctioneer. The prices obtained were fair, and the bidding showed a great demand for paintings among our leading citizens. Ordinary works do not bring unusual prices. Not five of the works sold last evening brought more than their cost. This evening a better and choice collection will be offered, numbering seventy-eight pieces in all. We would urge on all to go and see the remaining pictures at the Academy, as there may be some which they would like to possess at the current rates. The demand for so many valuable paintings shows the taste which has grown up in this city for the fine arts, and after carefully scrutinizing the paintings before and during the sale, we can only express our pleasure that so correct a taste has been formed, and that the verdict announced in the sale agrees so well with the opinions of those who have the advantages of a thorough art education.

Here are some of the prices obtained, with the names of the purchasers:—

Mist Backhuyzen's group of fruit and flowers was sold for $80, to Mr. Bodine. H. Earl took Van Elten's "Canal at Haarlem" for $130; Bodine, Vandeventer's "Sunset," at $100; G. Walker, Waugh's "Lincoln," at $80; Bohlen, Biel's "Foggy Morning in the Baltic," for $100; Baldwin, Bosch's "Newfoundland Dog," for $125—the last two were among the best works for sale. Mr. Baldwin also bought Bosch's "St. Bernard," for $125; and Lambdin's "Signal from the Mountain Top," for $65; Mr. Bonnell, Horgnie's "Bird Fanciers," for $220; Bodine, Van Starkenburgh's "Cattle and Landscape" near Amsterdam, for $105; Baldwin, Hoguet's "View of Heligoland," for $195; Pitt, "The Cliff near Havre," by the same artist, for $180; and McCreary, Miss Bonner's "Princess' Pets," for $115. The "Feeding of the Rabbits" was sold to Mr. Calvert, for $175. "The Flower Girl," by Boser, to J. E. Cope, for $195; "The Little Milk Dealer," to Jessup, for $200; Mr. Walker, Lewis' "Castle Ely," for $100; Mr. Houston, Russell Smith's "Ossipee Valley," for $200; Mr. Calvert, E. D. Lewis' "Valley and Falls of the Amonoosack River," for $450; Mr. Earle, Van Starkenburgh's "View on the Hudson" for $400; Mr. Bennett, Boker's "Preparing for Dinner" for $220, and Sommier's "Unlucky Shot" and "Watchful Hunter" for $75 each. Mr. Jenks bought Kauffman's "Winter in the Woods" for $205; Mr. Wright, Miss Bonner's "Tired Out" for $180; Mr. Harris, Voltz's "Leading Cattle to Water" for $400; Mr. Jessup, Jordan's "Proposal of Marriage" for $500; Mr. Walker, Vandeventer's "Harvesting in Holland" for $95; Mr. Mann, Friebel's "Achensee in the Tyrol" for $430; Mr. Cooper, Hoguet's "Off Brest" for $465; Mr. Merrick, Lasch's "Future Daughter-in-law" for $900; Mr. E. N. Wright, Jordan's "First Visit to the Clergyman" for $375; Mr. Wilson, Von Bremer's "Coming from Market" for $600; Mr. Wright, Bruckl's "First Cigar" for $150; Mr. Plummere, Veron's "Forest of Fontainebleau" for $170; Mr. Walker, Sonntag's "View in the Shenandoah" for $55.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A DRUG STORE.—James Hutchinson is a colored individual who lately arrived in this city from Kentucky. After being here for a short time, he obtained employment at Blair's drug store, S. W. corner of Eighth and Walnut streets. Last night the officer who patrols that neighborhood, while looking through the cut in the door of the store to see that all was right within, discovered a colored man inside moving around in a very suspicious manner. The officer rang the bell of the store in order to arouse the attendants of the place and get the door open, when the fellow, taking the alarm, escaped by getting out the back way. He was arrested, however, when he proved to be Hutchinson. Alderman Swift committed him for a further hearing.

A COLORED "KNUCK."—James Griffiths, a colored man, went up stairs in a hotel on Market street, above Thirtieth, and picked the pocket of a man he found lying asleep in a room there. James was arrested and taken before Alderman Allen, who held him to bail. The stolen money was found on the person of the prisoner.

FAST DRIVING.—Baptist Shebo was before Alderman Allen for fast driving yesterday afternoon, in the neighborhood of Thirtieth and Chesnut streets. The Alderman fined him.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 7 o'clock last evening the Exchange Hotel, situated on Callowhill street, above St. John street, was slightly damaged by fire.

MUNIFICENT FENIAN.—On Saturday night last, at the Academy of Music, Mr. A. Wynne contributed $500 to the Fenian cause. He had already contributed $2700.

FIRE IN THE FOURTH WARD THIS MORNING—A FAMILY IN A PERILOUS POSITION—ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED INCENDIARY.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the tobacco store of Mr. H. B. Plate, No. 308 South street. The building is an antiquated frame structure, three stories in height. Owing to the combustible nature of the building, the flames spread with great rapidity, and were not long in communicating to an adjoining frame building, two and a half stories in height, west of the building where the fire originated, and at the corner of Ball alley. The latter building was occupied by Adolph Indig as a clothing store, the upper portion being used as a dwelling. This building was entirely burnt out, but, owing to the exertions of the firemen and others, a large portion of the stock of clothing was saved. Mr. Indig has an insurance of $2000, and his loss will be covered by his insurance.

The cigar store was considerably damaged, but the loss of Mr. Plate is more than covered by insurance.

Another building, No. 306, was occupied by Morris H. Nathanson, and was also a clothing store. The upper part of this building and also that of No. 308 was occupied as a dwelling by Mr. Nathanson. The goods in Mr. Nathanson's store were nearly all saved, but the upper portion of the building was considerably damaged. Mr. Nathanson has an insurance of $4000, which will fully cover his loss.

No. 304 was occupied by Mr. Mooney, bootmaker, and he sustained some damage, by water entirely. Mr. Mooney has no insurance. Mr. Anthony Gurtzer owns this property, and his loss is not serious. While the conflagration was at its height, a scene of great excitement took place, it being made known that the family of Mr. Indig were all in the second story of this house, and that their retreat was cut off by the fire.

Ladders were at once procured, and the entire family of Mr. Indig, consisting of his wife and three children, were rescued by this means and safely landed in Ball alley. Officers Pew and Lyons deserve great credit for the active part taken by them in rescuing the family of Mr. Indig from their perilous position.

Mr. Plate has been arrested on the charge of setting fire to his own premises. He was insured for at least ten times the amount of his loss, and there are other suspicious circumstances against him.

POISON!—In these days, the once innocent and salutary process of *eating* appears to have become a dangerous business. First, we hear of poisonous pork, then the reputation of beef is attacked, and terrible things are proved against veal. Lastly, comes deleterious butter, though *this* horror, we believe, is confined to New York, where most of the butter, indeed, resembles poison more than food. But since the days of Hercules, and his fatal shirt, we have heard of no such thing as poisonous *Clothing*, and if there *was* any such danger, nothing but fair dealing would be apprehended by those who purchase at

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

CORSETS AT REDUCED PRICES—GREAT REDUCTIONS.—Mr. John M. Finn will open to-day a line of French Woven Corsets, at prices far below the usual rates:—
French Cane Corsets, at $1·40 per pair.
French Whalebone Corsets, at $1·50 per pair.
French Whalebone Corsets, finer, at $1·75 per pair.
Second quality, embroidered top, at $2·75 per pair.
First quality, embroidered top, at $4·50 per pair.
Embroidered top and front Corset, at $5·50 per pair.
Remember the stand, southeast corner of Arch and Seventh streets.
*Mr Finn has also opened a line of Nottingham Lace Curtains, as low as $2·75 per pair.*

VALUABLE AND CONVENIENT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. They are of great value for the purposes for which they are designed, while they are usually and pleasantly efficacious, they contain no hurtful ingredients, but may at all times be used with perfect safety.—*Boston Recorder.*

WOOD & CARY'S OPENING.—The spring "opening" of fashionable bonnets, by Messrs. Wood & Cary, No. 725 Chesnut street, will take place to-morrow (Thursday), March 29, and will undoubtedly create a sensation, as from what we hear whispered among the knowing ones, the display of this popular house will be unusually rich in desirable novelties. The ladies of our city will be on the *qui vive*, of course.

DIABOLICAL.—What is the difference between a pool of standing water and a pewter image of his Satanic Majesty? One is a dead level and the other a lead devil. Every housekeeper knows the difference between good and bad coal. If you want the best, go to Alter, the great head centre of the coal trade of Philadelphia. His yards are located at No. 957 North Ninth street, below Girard avenue. He has also a branch office at Sixth and Spring Garden.

WHY BUY INFERIOR CLOTHING?
Why buy inferior Clothing?
There is nothing saved.
There is nothing saved.
"Get the best,"
"Get the best."
at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental. The prices are as low as at many other places for inferior articles.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, VERY CHEAP.—A superior assortment, *as low in price* as $2·75 per pair; the material also by the yard. Just opened by
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Seventh and Arch streets.
P. S.—See Mr. Finn's attractive Consernannouncement elsewhere.

REDUCED PRICES—Photographs, all styles, of unsurpassed, execution, and tasteful finish; likenesses of great accuracy. Secure them now, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

WE SHOULD not suffer from a Cough, which a few doses of *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* will cure. Time, comfort, health, are all saved by it.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

**7·30's.**
**5-20's, 10-40's, 1881's.**
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
DREXEL & Co., No. 34 S. Third street.

REDUCTION! REDUCTION!!
Steck & Co.'s $625 Pianos for $525.
" " 575 " " 475.
Raven & Bacon's, 550 " " 450.
" " 500 " " 400.
Haines Brothers', 450 " " 350.
" " 400 " " 300.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.
Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.
SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

### THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG, CHEST DISEASES, CATARRH, ASTHMA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S new and unrivalled systems of treating the above MALADIES with his "ATOMISER," has received the very highest approbation from the best medical men of all SCHOOLS, and the INDORSEMENT of the entire medical PRESS. These, with TESTIMONIALS from and REFERENCES to responsible CITIZENS, can be examined by all who require his professional services, at his OFFICE and RESIDENCE, No. 1021 WALNUT Street. 3 21 lm*rp

BOSTON BROWN BREAD BAKERY, No. 1115 RACE Street. 3 27 3t*

### MARRIED.

CLAIR—PEDRICK.—On the evening of the 24th of March, by Alderman Pancoast, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. WILLIAM H. CLAIR, of New Castle county Del., to Miss ANNA T. PEDRICK, daughter of George L. and Elizabeth A. Pedrick, of Philadelphia.

DOUGHERTY—TIMNEY.—On the 22d of July, 1865, by Alderman O'Rafety, Mr. GEORGE DOUGHERTY to Mrs. MARY TIMNEY, both of the Nineteenth Ward.

### DIED.

BAKER.—On the 26th instant, JACOB BAKER, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, near Sandiford, Twenty-third Ward, on Fifth-day morning, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

CRISPIN.—On the 25th instant, ELIZABETH E., wife of C. H. Crispin, and daughter of George S. and Ellen Gibbs, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1346 Hanover street, on Thursday morning next at 9 o'clock.

HORNBERGER.—On the 27th instant, MARY A., wife of William G. Hornberger, and daughter of Julia and the late James Murphy, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 436 McIlwain street, on Friday morning at 9 o'clock, without further notice.

JONES.—On the 25th instant, Dr. A. C. JONES, in the 56th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1442 S. Second street, on Thursday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock.

LOWNSBURY.—On the 27th instant, THOMAS LOWNSBURY, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. Ninth street, below Mifflin, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

O'CONNER.—On the 27th instant, MARY, daughter of Thomas and Hannah O'Conner, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, Deimling place, Union street, between Second and Third, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

VEACOCK.—On the 26th instant, Mrs. ANN VEACOCK, widow of the late Captain Samuel S. Veacock, aged 87 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 237 Lombard street, on Wednesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church at 4 o'clock precisely. §§§

BRASS COAT AND HAT CHECKS AND KEY Tags, with numbers on for hotels, etc., and a variety of Keys and Locksmiths' Hardware, at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SAFE AND ORDINARY NIGHT LATCHES and Locks, with other Building Hardware, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WOODEN SCREW CUTTERS, SMALL Stocks and Dies, Screw Plates, Calipers, Turning Chisels and Gouges, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.
SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET
N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.
Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

### LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID, A PERPETUAL POLICY OF INSURANCE, issued by the Fire Association of Philadelphia, to JACOB BASLER, for $1600, dated July 13, 1860. Any information thereof will be received by
C. ENGLHOFER,
Attorney-at-law,
3 21 1mrp No. 407 North FIFTH St.

### WANTS.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 415 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

JUST RECEIVED
FILIGREE SILVER JEWELRY.
BAILEY & CO.,
3 23 6t4p]
No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

LOOKING GLASSES,
*GREATLY REDUCED*
IN PRICE.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
[3 24 7t4]
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

THE NATIONAL
BUSINESS AND TELEGRAPH
COLLEGE,
Nos. 611 and 613 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
TERMS.
Business Course.....$40 00
Telegraphing, full course.....$40 00
Business Course and Telegraphing.....$70 00
Arithmetic and Penmanship included in either course.
Ladies Taught Telegraphing.
N. B. We have a Primary Business Course for Boys, and those not far enough advanced for the other departments. Tuition for fourteen weeks, $20.
Circulars for either department can be had at the office, or by addressing
3 5 mwslm4p J. C. MUMFORD.

THE VETO REVIEWED IN THE EVENING Telegraph, and other journals of the day, may be obtained at the News Stand, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, where also the diurnals and weeklies of other cities are on sale as soon as received. The Shakesperian "City Summary" of the "New York Clipper" is unapproachably good. 2 12§

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST,
Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co.,
Gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily at
3 10 1mrp No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

COLORED ENGRAVINGS OF RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN for sale. Price $5. Apply at SANSOM STREET BATHS. 3 16 fmw2w*

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to

$1,143,874·14,

Invested as follows:—
100,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....
100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's, new.....
70,050 U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 30.....
25,000 Allegheny County Bonds.....
15,000 U. S. Loan of 1861.....
10,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds.....
12,700 Compound Interest Treasury Notes.....
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds.....
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds..... } Market value. $461,061·45
16,500 City of Pittsburg and other Bonds.....
9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds.....
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad.....
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank.....
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading.....
22 shs. Consolidation National Bank
142 shares Williamsport Water Company.....
Mortgages Ground Rents, and Real Estate.....147,350·00
Loans on collateral amply secured.....169,481·95
Premium notes secured by policies.....217,504·58
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds.....52,409·16
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer.....20,000·00
Cash on hand and in banks.....65,834·14
Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1.....10,223·00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865
$544,492·92.
*Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to*
$87,636·31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.
The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was
*FIFTY PER CENT.*
Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.
Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin, William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson, Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent, John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock, Henry R. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts, Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle, Isaac Hazlehurst,
Samuel Work,

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu2m4p

ROGERS'
FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE,
FOR
CLEANSING AND PRESERVING
THE TEETH.
*Removes all substances destructive to the teeth, prevents discoloration and the accumulation of Tartar, and a spongy relaxed condition of the Gums, imparting a pleasant and refreshing fragrant taste to the mouth.*
Guaranteed to contain no acid, or any substance that will injure or destroy the teeth.
*Its cleansing and healthful properties are certified to by prominent Dentists throughout the country.*
**Sold by Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Perfumers, and at Depot, No. 85 LIBERTY Street, New York.**
Ask for ROGERS' FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE, and take no other.
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
3 20 tuths13trp WHOLESALE AGENTS.

SELLERS BROTHERS,
No. 18 N. SIXTH STREET,
Having added to their former business that of
MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,
I intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including
Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
Gum Belting and Steam Packing,
LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,
BAND AND HARNESS LEATHER,
ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,
CARD CLOTHING,
BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.
Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,
WIRE CLOTH,
SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.
Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30tuths1mrp

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street, four doors above Arch street
I would respectfully announce to the ladies generally that I have now open, at greatly reduced prices, a complete assortment of
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
consisting of
STRAW, BRAID, AND HAIR BONNETS,
STRAW HATS,
for Ladies and Children, the newest shapes and styles.
BONNET SILKS, CRAPES, in all shades, with Ribbons to match.
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
the best to be found in this city.
FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES at the lowest prices.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
a splendid variety.
Also, Illusions, Laces, Bonnet Ornaments; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.
Orders as punctually as heretofore attended to.
JULIUS SICHEL,
(Late Sichel & Weyl),
3 27tuths1mrp No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuthsam] RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
N. E CORNER
OF
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
*FOR INSURING AGAINST*
ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
Capital, - - - $250,000
President, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY
Secretary, EDWARD GREENE.
INDUCEMENTS.
The rates of premium are very low.
The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend all its workings.
**No Medical Examination is Required,**
And those who have been rejected by Life Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease, can effect insurance in this Company at a very small cost.
No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.
POLICIES ISSUED BY
LANCASTER & GASKILL,
N. W. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.,
3 10rp GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

MARYLAND GOLD MINING CO.
OFFICE,
Nos. 20 and 21 Washington Building,
THIRD STREET, ABOVE SPRUCE.
Specimens of Auriferous Pyrites,
AND
Gold-Bearing Quartz,
From the mine, are on exhibition at the COMPANY'S ROOMS, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Agreeably to a Resolution of the Board,
**500 Shares only of the Capital Stock of the Company,**
Will be sold at subscription price, TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE, on application to
A. E. GRIFFITHS,
3 26 6trp PRESIDENT.

REMOVAL.
DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION
TO
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
One Door East of Thirteenth Street,
Where their increased facilities and accommodations for the treatment of persons suffering from chronic or acute diseases are ample, thereby insuring their professional services to all who may desire.
M. J. GALLOWAY, M. D.
P. SHEDD, M. D. 3 15 12trp

JUST RECEIVED!
*DIRECT FROM RICHMOND!*
CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CHEWING TOBACCO:

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| Navy, best, 60 cents; Navy, good | 70 |
| Navy, made before the war | 40 |
| Cavendish, best sweet | 90 |
| Congress, best | 90 |
| Congress, sweet, made before the war | 60 |
| Flounder and Plantation Twist | 90 |
| Coarse Twist, best | 90 |
| Rough and Ready, finest in the country | $1·50 |
| Rough and Ready, made before the war | 75 |
| Union Twist, made before the war | 50 |
| Gronoco Twist, best | 1 00 |
| Golden Twist, made before the war | 80 |
| Gravely's Celebrated | 2 00 |
| Bright Fig, good | 75 |
| Ladies' Twist | 1 40 |
| Diamond Twist | 1 30 |
| Dark Plain, best in the country | 1 00 |
| Light Plain, good | 1 25 |
| Celebrated Mountain Dew | 1 25 |

SMOKING TOBACCO.

| | |
|---|---|
| Celebrated Lone Jack | $2 25 |
| Gold Dot Lynchburg, equal to any in the country | 1 50 |
| Lynchburg, $1·80 and 50 cents per pound | |
| Prime Lynchburg, made before the war | 40 |
| Good Lynchburg | 30 |
| Zephyr Puff | 1 00 |

Together with many other varieties not enumerated.
A liberal discount allowed to the trade.
JAMES DALEY,
American and Spanish Cigar Manufactory,
Nos. 1921 and 2570 CALLOWHILL Street,
3 23 10t* Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 §

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of
FURNITURE
Of every description in the world. 2 10

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.
Acknowledged by *all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedie can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 3 26 6*